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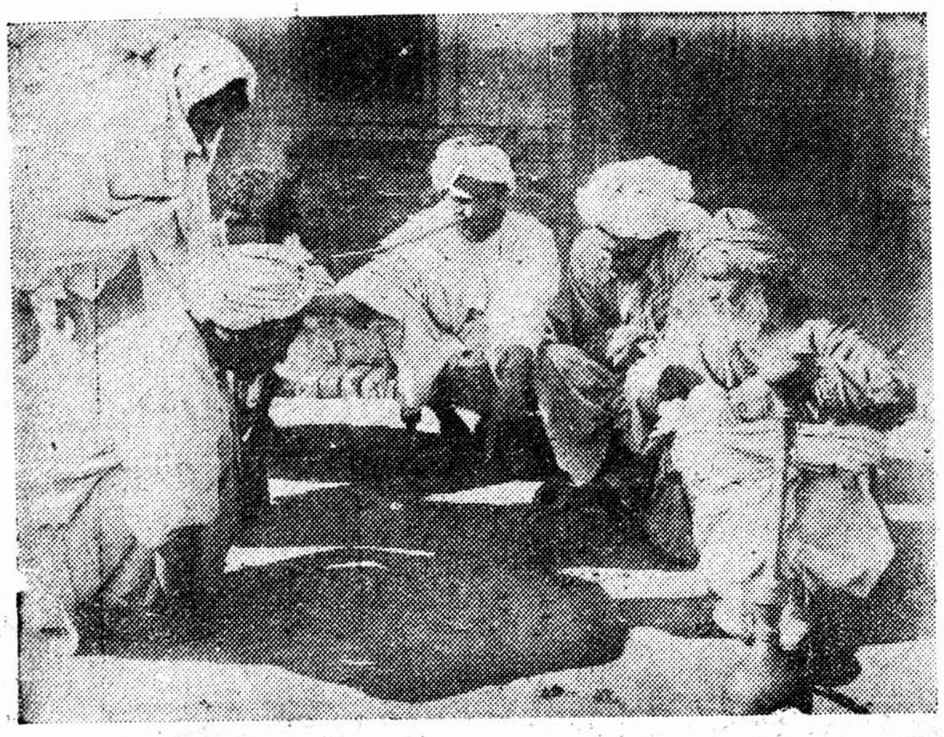
A BHARATA NATYA POSE

—Shrimati Rukmini Devi.



Indian Villagers Playing Chess.
(Photo by Miss Wahida Aziz).

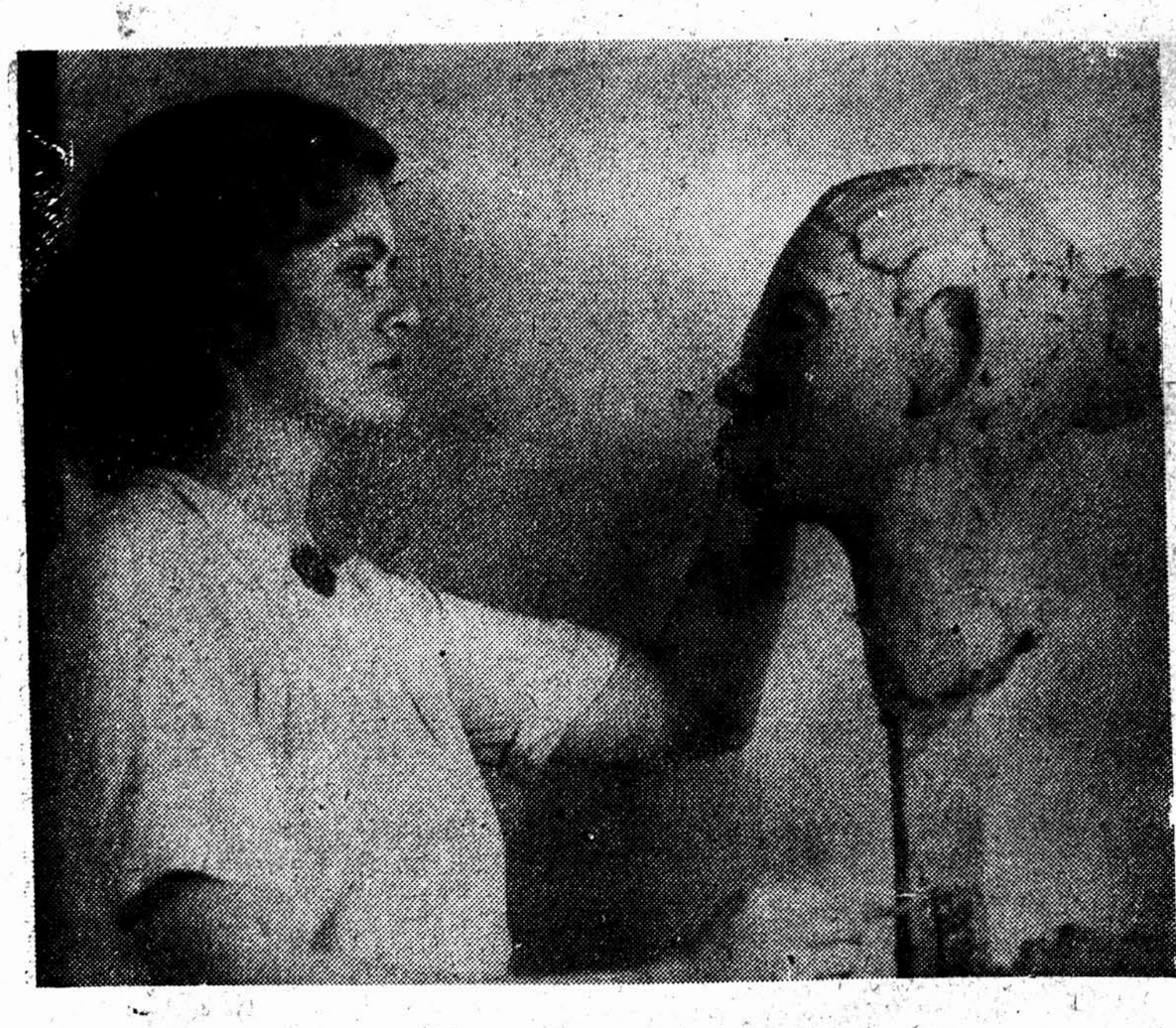
Gujar Women of Kashmir.
(Photo by Miss Wahida Aziz).

★

Hindu Pilgrims borne in "dolis", coming down the sacred Trimbak Hill situated 20-miles away from Nasik, from where the Godavari River start, on its long course.

(W. N. P. S.)

★



An Exhibition of sculpture and drawings by Mrs. Doris Gerrard and oil paintings by Mr. Chares Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, is now being held at the Sir J. J. School of Art in aid of the War Gifts Fund. Photo shows *(left)* Mrs. Gerrard working on a model and *(right)* Mr. Gerrard's sketch of a Matheran rikshawala.

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BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 10, 1940

NANDALAL BOSE

One Of The Greatest Of India's Artists Is Also One Of The Saintliest Of Men

THERE is a story told that once an American journalist visited Santiniketan. As he went round the various sections of that institution, he remembered that he must not forget to meet among the few persons whom he intended to interview about the ideals and efforts of the Poet, Mr. Nandalal Bose the great artist of our country.

So before he returned to his room in the guest-house he asked one of the inmates where he could find Mr. Bose. A humble-looking, dark-skinned person with small curls in his hair and bespectacled and wearing an earth-coloured shirt and pyjama without any headgear and sitting on the steps of the Art museum, was then pointed out to him. "Gosh", remarked the little Uncle Sam with a sniffing of his nose, "if that is Mr. Bose, I shall not see him." and went back.

Perhaps, it was no fault of the journalist because Mr. Nandalal Bose has no "personality" as the Americans would call it. Most of us associate a certain physical attractiveness with artists, lack of which we consider, of course erroneously, as a dimunition of their worth! Otherwise many a visitor to the Haripura Congress, the pandal of which Mr. Bose had decorated with such striking skill, would not have turned away from him and instead saluted one of his students,—a handsome young man who used to be at the gate of the Exhibition—as Mr. Bose!

Self-effacement

The truth of the matter is that the great artist believes in the philosophy and practice of self-effacement. Over and again, at Santiniketan, at various seasonal festivals and social functions, his hidden hand is seen at work in every detail, but at the time of the ceremony or song-recital he is discovered with great difficulty, being seated somewhere, far away from the footlights. And if he had his own way, he would not even put the small seal of his name in a corner of his paintings.

And it is this humility of his which enables him to feel at one with every one and everything in the Ashrama. It is a rare treat to see him exchanging sallies and sparkling witticisms at the teachers' tea-club, students' gatherings and workers' meetings. Anything that savours of status or "stilts" stinks in his nose, and if in the name of prestige or any pontifical authority, the deep-seated humanity of any individual is hurt, then his meekness assumes the aspect of the apostle of righteousness at once altruistic and assertive.

That is why he is a patriot of the purest ray serene, and, like Gandhiji, has not made one particular expression of life as the only 'centre' of his interest, aspiration or activity. For him, life is one indivisible whole, and for an artist to have the attitude of King Canute, "so far and no further" he thinks, is to sound the death-knell of his own dynamic art.

Advice To Artists

It is one of the well-known dicta of Mr. Nandalal Bose that the child has an intuitive sense of the correct composition of a picture. Therefore he has made it a rule that the work of the young in crayon or on canvas, should never be "critically" examined or assessed; instead, the budding artist's imagination is to be allowed to take wing as it likes, for he will, like the bird, span eventually the space between the sky and the nest.

In due course, he begins to feel sure of his faculty for composing his picture and then he says, is the teacher's opportunity to criticise or correct in order to assist the student in creating an adequate form for the spirit of his own vision of beauty. He, therefore does not believe in abstract art, as such, for as he said once to one of his own students, "I like the chicken more than the egg." And as regards choosing a suitable subject for a picture, his advice to all those who aspire to wield the brush is "Go through life observant, alert and in a worshipful way, and the theme will itself find you out. You need not run after it."

Mr. Bose is a homoeopath as well as a herbalist too! Many a minor ailments, and even, on occasions, some major ones, he has cured. He has an uncanny way of diagnosing a disease and once he has succeeded in locating the trouble, he hits upon the right kind of medicine in a flash.

"THE DESCENT OF MAN"
(Somdal in "The Boston Herald")

★★★★★★★★★★★

By M. N. G.

★★★★★★★★★★★

In this way he must have treated hundreds of the humble folks, living in and around the Ashrama.

Pillar Of Santiniketan

He is one of the two or three present-day pillars of Santiniketan. After the Poet it is he who influences the inmates the most though silently and unobtrusively. To see him going about, with sealed lips but with a gleam of God-vision in his eyes, is to be reminded of St. Francis of Assisi, about whom it is said, that as he walked in silence his virtue became eloquent.

Not only does he scatter the blessings, born of his overflowing love for God and Man, on and by the wayside, but he removes wherever and whenever he can, obstructions in the path of the self-revelation of the Cosmic Spirit of Beauty.

Mr. Nandalal Bose will live down in our history as one of the advocates and ambassadors of India's many faceted art. And if Santiniketan, as Gandhiji remarked on one occasion to a Japanese visitor, is an epitome of India, then Mr. Bose is an abridged but true edition of her genius.

The impress of his own genius will remain not only in the hearts and works of the scores of his students but also will flash forth from the frescoes on the walls of the "Kirti-mandir" (Temple of Fame) of Baroda. Is this latter not symbolical of the fact that he has carved a niche for himself in the Hall of India's Undying Genius and Glory?

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Lord Lothian

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY?

Lord Lothian:

Bachelor, Philosopher And Ambassador

IT is both his strength and his weakness that the Marquess of Lothian, Britain's Ambassador in Washington, has always been such an unknown quantity to the general public, writes Stanley Jackson in "Chamber's Journal".

His ability to move quietly from one capital to another, gathering valuable data for leading statesmen, has proved useful to more than one Cabinet, but it has its disadvantages from the point of view of the scout himself, who cannot defend himself from attack, however cruel and ill-informed. Seen in retrospect, Lord Lothian's career has been characterized by one hostile Press attack after another.

When Lord Lothian, then Philip Kerr, was trying to reach an understanding on our behalf with the Kerensky Government he exposed himself to the charge of being a dangerous Communist. One diplomat even took it upon himself to warn Mr. Lloyd George that his private secretary "was the Bolshevik head centre in Western Europe." The wheel came full circle when Lord Lothian was paying frequent visits to Nazi leaders in an attempt to discover some possible basis for negotiation between Mr. Chamberlain's Government and Herr Hitler. He was at once charged with being pro-Nazi and a prominent member of the much-publicized but elusive "Cliveden set".

Aristocratic Family

Born fifty-eight years ago, he is a son of the late Lord Ralph Kerr, and comes of an old aristocratic Roman Catholic family. His mother was a sister of the late Duke of Norfolk. His present title goes back to the seventeenth century, and he succeeded to it on the death of his cousin in March 1930.

Educated at the Oratory School and at New College, Oxford, he soon went out to South Africa as one of the band of brilliant young Oxonians with whom Lord Milner liked to surround himself. His tact and intelligence were outstanding, and everyone began to prophesy a great political career. Instead of returning to a safe constituency, however, he followed up his period of service with the Central South African Railways by a visit to the United States.

Back from there in 1910, Kerr still seemed to shrink from taking the obvious road to Westminster, as if conscious that his destiny lay elsewhere. People began to listen appreciatively to his well-informed views on Imperial problems. Soon afterwards he accepted the editorship of "The Round Table," which he held until 1916.

Ll. G.'s Secretary

A few months later the new Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, was looking around for an able assistant with a supple mind, a flair for detail, and the capacity to unite tact with firmness. These qualifications were combined in the person of Philip Kerr. Thus began an association that was to last ten years.

Mr. Lloyd George has paid a generous but deserved tribute to his former private secretary. He speaks of his "thorough, wide, and intelligent understanding" of Imperial questions and foreign affairs. "With the multifarious duties which fell upon me in clearing up the inevitable chaos of transferring the activities of government and the nation from War to Peace," he continues. "I could not have kept fully in touch with events abroad without Mr. Kerr's intelligent and informed vigilance."

Lodged in a hut in the garden of 10, Downing Street, Philip Kerr had a grand-stand view of historic figures and events. But soon he was packing his bag once again and visiting the capitals of Europe. This time, however, he went not as an inquiring student of affairs but in the role of peacemaker.

Peace Emissary

In December 1917 he accompanied General Smuts to Switzerland, where they met Count Mensdorff and discussed the possibility of signing a separate peace with Austria. This effort collapsed owing to the Count's unshakable conviction that Germany could not fail to win the war by force of arms.

A meeting with a Turkish Opposition leader fared no better. Mr. Lloyd George, himself an old hand at making bricks without straw, was apparently not surprised or distressed at the failure of these premature peace moves. Indeed, one can almost see the sky twinkle in his eye as one reads his comment on his young secretary's attempt to discover a peace formula in 1917. Kerr continued, he tells us, "being of a naturally hopeful disposition and with his faith in human nature not yet vitiated by experience." But behind this "hopeful disposition" Mr. Lloyd George had undoubtedly sensed all the qualities of a born mediator.

The Custodian

At Versailles that vast arena of frayed nerves and vaulting national ambition, Kerr proved a tower of strength to his chief. His was the unsensational spadework behind vigorous speeches and subtle memoranda; his the masterly gift of analysis and elucidation that simplified Mr. Lloyd George's mighty task. In the conference hall, anteroom, or council chamber he was always the same: charmingly evasive, discreet, primed with facts and figures.

He was the custodian of the famous flat in the Rue Nitot, guarding his chief's privacy and shielding him from the scores of delegates, journalists, and petty officials who clamoured for an audience. His supplies of soothing syrup seemed to be inexhaustible, and no delegate, however provocative, could claim to have seen him out of temper.

The full measure of his achievement at Versailles can be gained from the tribute of a well-informed American observer at the Conference: "Had Wilson had a Phillip Kerr with him at Versailles he would have avoided the breakdown that killed him."

Philosophic Shell

After the War Kerr withdrew once again into his philosophic shell and applied himself to his books and articles. He paid several visits to America, and lived there for a time. Well-informed politicians knew that he was still a power behind the throne, still the man to whom statesmen turned instinctively when some Imperial puzzle was on the agenda. In 1931 he slipped into politics once again as a supporter of the National Government. He was now the Marquess of Lothian, with large estates and a beautiful seat in Norfolk, Blickling Hall, one of the loveliest Tudor houses in the land. But he was still the quiet, scholarly bachelor.

Nothing could satisfy his curiosity except the evidence of his own eyes. In 1931, when everyone was arguing fiercely about Russia, he again decided "to see for himself". Accompanied by Mr. Bernard Shaw and Lord and Lady Astor, he visited Russia, met Stalin, and was agreeably impressed with his personality. At a time when it was neither popular nor politically lucrative to see anything but evil in the Kremlin, Lord Lothian told the Press that "Nobody could go to Russia and fail to be convinced that it was the most gigantic and heroic experiment ever tried in history."

Contact With India

As Under-Secretary of State for India, and later as Chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee,

(Continued On Page 24)

Mr. Joshi's Views Challenged

Servants Of India Society Replies

The Servants of India Society has issued the following statement in answer to Mr. Joshi's interview which appeared in the Sunday "Chronicle":—

The interview which our esteemed ex-colleague, Mr. N. M. Joshi, has given to a correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" and which has been published in one of the recent issues of the "Chronicle" weekly, on the recent crisis in the Servants of India Society compels us to re-enter a controversy, which we would have very much liked to avoid. It gives us no pleasure to enter into argument with one who has worked with us for over thirty years and for whom we have, notwithstanding recent differences, high esteem and affection. But Mr. Joshi has left us with no option but to answer the baseless insinuations contained in the interview which have caused us considerable surprise and pain. Mr Joshi suggests, in the interview, that the proposal to transfer him to Poona in effect meant the termination of his connection with the labour movement. Says Mr. Joshi. "They wanted me to transfer to Poona or some other branch of the Society and this did mean ceasing Trade Union welfare and other work Mr. Parulekar and Miss Godavari Gokhale have already been turned out. Mr. Phadke is in jail. They had no grievance, it would appear, against me or Mr. Bakhale but they seemed to think on the whole, that the Indian Labour Movement as it was progressing from year to year was not suitable for the Servants of India to keep associated with. It was getting stronger and stronger and, therefore 'dangerous' according to some of them. I think that this is something inevitable, a direct result of our work and therefore must be faced. This is what they did not want to do and probably they considered that my transfer would be the best remedy to win their point."

We should like to ask Mr. Joshi to enlighten the public as to how his transfer meant in effect the termination of his connection with the trade union and welfare work; whether in his view, trade union and welfare work could be carried on only in Bombay; whether in the past he had considered physical location in Bombay absolutely necessary for carrying on his trade union work; whether it is true that for many years past he has been out of Bombay for months either in Delhi or in Geneva without his physical absence from Bombay severing his connection with the labour movement; how the Society's alleged point of dissociating itself from the labour movement "which was getting stronger and stronger" could be "won" by his transfer.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Joshi has not correctly represented, if not twisted, the facts about his transfer. It was proposed to transfer him to Poona because his handling of the affairs of the Bombay Branch was characterised by weakness; he exercised no adequate control over his junior colleagues; he permitted the initiation of policies for which he sought no sanction from the Society and which he knew were departures from the fundamental tenets of the Society; he permitted the public association of the Society in Bombay with the Communistic policies of Mr. Parulekar. It was difficult to keep him in Bombay as a member of the Branch when the overhaul of its affairs was going on. It would have been embarrassing to any colleague of his, who was entrusted with the work of overhaul, to have efficiently discharged his duties, with Mr. Joshi continuing as a member of the Branch. Every organisation which has been confronted with such problems, naturally, resorts to transfers to accomplish the object of overhaul. It is untrue to say that the object of the transfer of Mr. Joshi was to terminate his connection with the trade union and welfare movement. Mr. Joshi as an All-India labour leader could have carried on his labour activities even from Poona. No restriction was placed on his movements; it was not suggested that he should work only in Poona; if there was labour work for

(Continued On Page 24)

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'Drain Inspector' Passes Away

"De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum" Is A Sound Maxim: But Every Rule Has Its Exception

By E. B.

THE death of Miss Katherine Mayo recalls to public mind one of the most unpleasant episodes of recent Indian history.

Her most unfair "interpretation" of India to the outside world was universally resented. "Mother India" was not the first literary offender in the field of anti-Indian propaganda but it was evidently the first publication of its kind which received unmistakable approval and even applause in high official quarters. This naturally lent an edge to popular feeling against the perpetrator of so foul an attack on the fair name of India and to this fact must also be attributed the attention it received in nationalist circles who immediately observed in Miss Mayo's publication another sinister attempt to drag India and Indians in the mire.

A German Caricature

India has had plenty of experience of misrepresentation in foreign countries. An instance that will stand very favourable comparison with "Mother India" in conception and in the effect intended to be produced took place in Germany about the same time as Miss Mayo's permanent contribution to international misunderstanding saw the light of day. This was an exhibition designed to picture Indian ways of living and it was part of a circus organised by a man called Hagenbeck.

The exhibition consisted of some specimens of untouchables who had been taken from India all the way to Berlin to constitute what the proprietor of the circus no doubt considered a most interesting item in his programme of entertainment for his patrons. These unfortunate people were asked to live in the circus premises exactly as they would in their own slum homes in India, wearing dirty clothes, eating insufficient and unclean food and live, move and have their beings in dirt. Of course they might have been paid some small pittance for their service. This set of people were duly described as Gandhi's men, particular attention being drawn to this association with Gandhiji.

Miss Smedley's Service

When talking of Miss Mayo it is pleasing to recollect that a very prominent part in drawing attention to this scandalous exhibition and the ultimate closing down of the show was played by an American woman by name, Miss Agnes Smedley, who was working as a school teacher in Berlin. It was she who wrote articles to the Indian press denouncing this exhibition and deploring that India did not have the ability to protest effectively against it.

A strange and interesting sequel followed her contributions to the Indian press. The proprietor of the circus Mr. Hagenbeck, sued Miss Smedley in the German courts for damages sustained by him on account of her articles in the Indian newspapers which he declared has brought him bad reputation and financial loss to the tune of four figures. Miss Smedley commenting on the amount he claimed as damages stated that she did not earn a four figure remuneration for her articles in the press about his exhibition. The case however was finally settled out of court.

A very human incident developed out of this later on, when Mr. Hagenbeck's daughter-in-law paid a visit to Miss Smedley and told a sorry tale of the havoc her articles had worked on her father-in-law's business activities.

Hagenbeck's daughter-in-law, with tears in her eyes, begged of Miss Smedley to do whatever she could to repair the situation. Miss Smedley while steadfastly holding to her objection to such an exhibition on principle, gladly published in the Indian press a correction of certain minor mistakes she had made in her original disclosures about Hagenbeck's senseless exhibition. Thus this incident closed.

Willing Tool

In Miss Mayo, however we had an American woman of exactly the opposite type to Miss Smedley. Miss Mayo, in the first instance, lent herself as a willing tool in the hands of anti-Indian forces working in foreign countries and later she had the audacity and even the heartlessness to follow up her first book with another one in even worse taste, called "Volume Two." Nor was she without enthusiastic imitators at this interesting (and most probably paying) game of throwing mud at India.

A gentleman, by name Harry Field, produced a precious book called "After Mother India," but I think he would have done better to call his literary child "After Miss Mayo" as this would have more truthfully told the story that he was simply following in the footsteps of his chosen heroine. This second book however produced negligible reactions in India which is quite proper, seeing that it revealed even lesser abilities and imagination and more bad taste than Miss Mayo brought to the writing of her book.

Keen Controversy

"Mother India" held public attention for a pretty long time and caused about as much discussion and controversy as the Government of India Act. It caused much searching of heart and much bitterness, but of any good result that could be traced directly to this scrurrilous attack on India and Indians, I should think there is none.

There was even a proposal very seriously mooted that the Government of India should be moved to ban this book but such a ban would have produced just the reaction we did not want and the anti-Indian influences wanted, namely to draw more pointed and more widespread attention to this book. Whether the Government of India would then have considered it worth their while to proscribe a publication that constituted one of the handiest arguments against political advance in India, is another matter.

On the Indian side the immediate reaction was the publication of a series of replies to "Mother India." About the first to appear and perhaps also to secure a spectacular success was Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's "Father India" and in its wake followed "Sister India" and other publications at breakneck speed. Many of these authors adopted the easy and logical line of retorting in the same coin, of pointing out the same evils of life in America that Miss Mayo had made so much of in her "Mother India." And they also treated Miss Mayo to round abuse. But for the extreme provocation of which Miss Mayo was guilty, it would have been hard to justify the tone and nature of all this criticism, that Miss Mayo's publication evoked.

"Unhappy India"

Only two or three of these numerous replies to "Mother India" can survive the test of time. The best and most effective reply to "Mother India" came from the pen of Lajpat Rai. He called it "Unhappy India" a title that immediately arrested attention as it put in a nutshell the plight of a land that did not have the grit to throw off her chains and whose sons and daughters most keenly felt the indignity of their position and the consequences their inability to help themselves exposed them to.

Lajpat Rai was a social reformer all his life, a politician, who had borne with dignity all the trials and sorrows the public expression of his convictions brought on his head and he was a powerful and sincere writer. He had lived in America for about a decade and knew much of American life and manners. These facts qualified Lajpat Rai to write a reply to Miss Mayo, to an unusual degree and invested his reply with an interest and authority few books had ever possessed.

Seeing that Miss Mayo had damned India on account of the various evils her society suffered from, Lajpat Rai's work in the social reform field enabled him to assess correctly the nature and extent of the evils Miss Mayo had written about, and explain convincingly the reasons why more headway could not be made. It was Mr. Edward Thompson who said of 'Unhappy India' that every one should read it who had read Miss Mayo's book

One other reply to Mss Mayo to which somewhat unusual interest attaches is 'An Englishman Defends Mother India' by Professor Ernest Wood. Mr. Wood wrote with deep sincerity and a hearty appreciation of what Indians had done to repair the evils in their midst.

Paying In Same Coin

Perhaps, the most enjoyable reply is that by Mr. Kanhaya Lal Gauba, under the title of 'Uncle Sham.' His choice of a caption for his book was literally a stroke of genius, and he wrote with first-hand experience of America, quoting heaps and heaps of authorities for his statements and without omitting a single aspect of American life which decent Americans considered as constituting a shameful record. The result was a book that amply repaid perusal and attained universal popularity.

We must also not forget to state that Mr. Gauba wrote with obvious satisfaction in the performance of a duty he owed to India as his mother-country which was undeservingly slandered—and a duty he owed to Americans themselves to present them with a true picture of life and society in their own land which certainly gave enough scope for the crusading activities of people like Miss Mayo.

"Mother India" died long before Miss Mayo left her mortal frame but Mahatma Gandhi's description of the book as a 'Drain Inspector's Report' still lives to kindle in us memories of an unhappy episode in our lives.

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EMPRESS IN EXILE

★★★★★★★★★★★

After Vainly Searching For A Sanctuary For The Last 22 Years In The Old World, Empress Zita, Last Habsburg Queen, Has Gone To The New World—A Refugee From The Nazi Terror

★★★★★★★★★★★

DOWN to May 10, when the Germans crossed the Dutch and Belgian frontiers, Empress Zita, widow of the last Emperor of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire and one of the most remarkable women of our time, lived with her eight children and the few Austrian and Hungarian faithfuls of her household in a small twelfth-century castle in the straggling Flemish village of Steenockerzeel in the flat country some twelve miles to the east of Brussels, writes Clair Price in "New York Times Magazine."

Deep in the woods of its park, the little castle was surrounded by a broad moat, and visitors who drove out from Brussels, as I did some two years ago, were held up by the guard at the drawbridge until their credentials could be verified. Once they were allowed to cross the bridge into the ancient cobbled courtyard in front of the castle, they found themselves in a museum piece of medievalism—the perfect setting for a family whose roots go down as deep into the subsoil of Europe as those of the Habsburgs.

Within its massive wooden doors, the little castle was cut up like a battleship into small, low-ceilinged, irregularly shaped rooms. Its furniture was a bit miscellaneous—perhaps a plain deal table laden with a litter of Vienna Reichposts and somebody's coffee cups, a number of handsome gilt and white chairs along the wall, and a couple of battle paintings, golden brown with age, on both sides of the narrow firing slit cut in the tremendously thick walls above the moat.

It is all in ruins now, for a few days after Empress Zita and her family fled on the morning of May 10—fled so hurriedly that most of their personal belongings had to be left behind—a German shell brought part of the round tower crashing down into the moat and shortly afterward the Germans completed their destruction of the castle by fire.

Another Planet

Against this background of flame and destruction, the pine-clad hills and the white wooden Summer houses of Royalston, where Empress Zita is beginning her new life in the New World, seem to belong to another planet. At Royalston you just open the gate and walk up to the front door. The house is square and white and wooden, though not large as Royalston's Summer houses go. Its wide green lawn is enclosed by a low white fence of wooden palings, but if any guards patrol its fence they were invisible a few days ago. It stands almost in the centre of the village just off the long street of palatial Summer houses which make Royalston the most de luxe of little New England villages. It belongs to Calvin Bullock, a New York banker, and is normally used by members of his family.

Your ring at the door is answered by a Hungarian diplomat temporarily attached to the Empress's household. A single lady-in-waiting is the only other non-family member of the household at Royalston. The interior of the house is a typical New England interior of the better class. The wallpaper is white with a small design on it, the pictures are of Milan Cathedral, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel and a framed letter of family interest, written by some Northern admiral in the Civil War. In a moment you are taken across the hall, the drawing room door is opened in front of you, and halfway down the long room Empress Zita stands alone beside the piano.

She is dressed, as always, in the unrelieved black of mourning. It clothes her from her ears to her ankles, but the severity of so much black is instantly relieved by the smile of greeting with which she steps toward her visitor. It is lightened further by the soft and gentle voice in which she refers to the weather, a much less oppressive subject amid the hills of Royalston than in the airless canyons of New York. Her English is spoken with a perceptible accent and with a choice of words which seems to indicate that she is thinking in German, and translating into English as she goes along. Although she was born in Italy and educated in Austria, she descends from the Bourbon-Parmas, one of the old royal houses of France, and her family still regards itself as French. Her complexion is Southern French, her eyes are large and brown, her hair a light brown, her features small and fine and full of character and decision.

Odyssey Of Exile

There is also a French gentleness about her. No woman who has travelled her long odyssey of exile in Europe, including the fearful climax of war from which she has just escaped, can be said to lack either physical strength or inner fortitude. And yet the stern qualities which have raised her into the company of great mothers, she masks beneath the softest of voices and the most radiant of smiles. She became a widow at 30 when her husband, Emperor Karl, who reigned in Vienna from 1916 to the armistice in 1918, died in exile on the island of Madeira in 1922. There he lies alone beneath a wooden altar in a little church high up on the mountainside—the only Habsburg monarch since 1619 who is absent from the family vaults in Vienna. Archduke Otto, eldest of her eight children, was then a boy of 9.

She is now 48. Her single purpose during those eighteen wandering years of loneliness and widowhood has been the equipping of her eight little Habsburgs for whatever the future might hold in store for them. They were all that remained in the direct line of a family which had ruled for 600 years and been a great power in Europe for 400 years. She brought them up in the full strictness of the Habsburg faith. She intended them for a Habsburg future. She has never wavered in her belief that Divine Providence still serves the Habsburgs.

She could not or would not entertain, so she refused to accept invitations. For years her every movement was reported to Paris, Rome, Prague and Belgrade. She chose the path of rigorous correctitude by steadfastly avoiding all contacts outside her immediate circle. Withdrawn from the world, she devoted herself to her children. Except for rare visits to her nearest relatives, she was never seen outside the little castle at Steenockerzeel. At once the best known and the most rigidly self-secluded of all the Habsburgs, she had probably never spoken to a newspaper man in her life until this writer was presented to her at Royalston a few days ago.

New Life

Now that her children were grown up, would she remain as secluded in her new home in the United States as she had been in Europe?

She had been out a good deal at Royalston, she said, and her dark features lit up again with one of her quick smiles. She was sitting now in an easy chair near the piano. Mr. Bullock, she said, had taken her for several long drives through the hills around Royalston—sight-seeing, she added—and she had found the countryside delightful.

But not all her children had finished their schooling, she added, and she had yet to face the school problem. As between private tutors and universities, she was fully convinced of the advantages of the latter. It was important, she thought, to know people and how people lived. She felt that it was more important in the United States. Her sons Otto and Felix had been here before, but to the rest of her children and to herself the United States was new. She wanted her children to know Americans, what they were thinking, what they wanted from life, and this daily contact with Americans could be obtained only at schools. At Steenockerzeel she had entered her children one by one at the University of Louvain, except Elizabeth, her youngest, who is now 19 and was still at high school in Brussels when the family fled from Steenockerzeel last May. She was fully determined to follow the same course.

It was at Louvain that Archduke Otto, who is now 27 and head of the Habsburgs—"Emperor" to the faithful—won his LL.D. with honours in 1935. Archduchess Adelheid won her doctorate in 1938. Archduke Robert was in the midst of his final examinations when he left last May. He is now serving at the Admiralty in London and is the only one of the eight children who is not in the United States. Archduke Felix, who studied law at Louvain, is now lecturing in this country. The four younger children have still to complete their schooling.

For some time the conversation turned on the subject of American schools, which was clearly uppermost in the Empress's mind. But presently the talk took a darker turn.

Had she been able to save much in her flight from Steenockerzeel?

Almost nothing, she said. But it is life that matters, she added quickly. All her children are safe, and they were able to help some of the many Austrian monarchists who appealed to them for aid in making their escape from the Nazis. Otto removed or burned all his papers, she went on, as soon as the war began last September, so that if the Germans had made a sudden raid on Steenockerzeel no monarchist in Austria would have been compromised.

When the attack on Holland and Belgium came, they had to leave very quickly. Their most precious possessions were in the chapel of the castle, where they had, among other things, a large Madonna from the Carmelite Church in Vienna. They had to leave them all.

Not Welcome Subject

It is the second time that wars have cost the Habsburgs their personal possessions during the years of their exile. The large pink house overlooking the little fishing harbour at Lequeitio on the Basque coast of Spain was looted during the first few weeks of the Spanish Republic and burned down during Franco's Bilbao campaign in the Spanish civil war. The Empress and her family had left it for Steenockerzeel in 1929, but they continued to use it as a Summer place and many of their personal belongings were there when it was looted.

The tragedy that pursued the Habsburgs throughout the long reign of the old Emperor Francis Joseph has continued to pursue the survivors of his once powerful family. The tragedy of Mayerling, which cost the old Emperor his son, Crown Prince Rudolph; the tragedy of Sarajevo, which cost him his nephew and next heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand; the hopeless heritage which enmeshed Emperor Karl and Empress Zita during the two brief years of their reign after the old Emperor's death in 1916; the blow after blow which has fallen upon the gentle black-clad figure of the Empress during her long widowhood—these were somber memories for a New England drawing room whose wide windows looked out on the peace of broad and tree-shaded lawns.

The talk turned toward politics, and it was observed to the Empress that by far the larger number of Americans were strongly anti-Nazi.

She said she had understood so but it was plain that politics was not a welcome subject to her. Her son, Archduke Robert, had joined the British Navy after the colapse of France, and she was interested in the question whether England could hold out against the Nazis this year. How did the English feel? Were they likely to feel

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Freckles

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NATURE'S NECTAR COLLECTORS

Bee-Hive Is Architecture With A Sting

By VIJAYSEN M. G. JAYAKAR

GO to the Ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways, and be wise', said King Solomon. Rather, he should have addressed....."Go to the bee, thou architects, consider her ways, and be wise....." since a unique and marvellous example of architectural skill is seen in the workmanship of the bees in the honey comb.

Yet, people scarcely care to observe how the waxen comb is made? Is that comb a man's ingenuity? No, man with all his boast has so far failed.

A beekeeper once set a problem to a prominent mathematician. What would be the size of the angles of a cell which would give the greatest amount of strength, and at the same time require the least amount of wax? The mathematicians answer called for a six-sided cell with angles which varied but a few seconds from those used by the bees.

The beehive consists of a box, called the Brood Chamber in which there are a number of wooden frames filled with honeycomb, where the broods or young bees are reared. On these brood chambers are other boxes or supers, containing comb, in which the bees generally deposit honey. At first glance, one is impressed by the seeming exactness of these neatly appearing storied apartments, but upon closer examinations, it will be found that their exactness is more apparent than real.

When France was about to adopt the Metric System of measurement, Reamur, one of the most famous scientists, suggested the cell of honey comb should be used as the unit of measurement; and had France adopted Reamur's suggestion, there would have been a big chaos. For, each caste of bee requires a cell of particular size, and close measurement will reveal that there is always a slight difference in the size of the cells allotted to members of each caste.

The largest cells in the brood frame, measuring about four to the inch, are the ones in which the Queen Bee keeps her infertile eggs, which later develop into drones. She lays her fertile eggs in smaller cells measuring five to the inch and these become "Worker Bees."

As the days roll fast and science progresses rapidly, we may know some day why a queen bee deposits fertile eggs in Worker Cells and infertile eggs in Drone Cells.

Drones And Workers

Drones and Workers have their lives directed along different lines from the very start. The Workers Cindrella-like, are reared in modest modern flat roofed cells, while the lazy drones luxuriate in larger and more ornate Gothic-roofed cells. Between the worker and the drone cells are irregular-shaped cells. When the bees wish to institute a new queen, they pay deference to royalty by building for her a large peanut-shaped castle, placed at right angle to the other cells.

In these hives, we find not only the conservation of energy but also building material. The cells of the honeycomb are used not only as chambers in which the eggs are transformed into adults, but also as storehouses for food. Honey is stored in cells regardless of their size, with a preference, if any, given to the larger size, while the worker cells are used as storehouses for pollen. The pollen can be kept open, and hence the cells are left open, but honey and brood require covering. Wax is used to cover the honey cells while a more porous material which will permit the passage of air, is used over the brood.

Nature's collectors gather nectar and pollen from the flowers, but the wax which they use is the product of their own. The body of the bee is broadly dissected into three parts—the head, thorax and abdomen. The abdomen may be distinguished from the other parts of the body by the very reason that it is the one which carries the 'sting.' On the underside of the abdomen are eight small plates which are sometimes called 'mirrors', or waxplates, and it is through these plates that all of the wax used in the hive is excreted.

Wax-Makers Are Born

The making of wax and building of the comb are both most interesting duties which bees perform. Wax makers are like poets, in that they are born, and not made, and they resemble them also by following their calling only under favourable conditions and not always. They have different stages of life set for them as man has seven, after Shakespeare. As wax producers they are most efficient during the third week of their lives. One condition that is necessary for the production of wax is that the hive be warm, and that the wax-producing bees be well filled with honey. When this stage is set for wax production, the curtain instead of going up, goes down. And the mystery is that this curtain is made up of living bees. Gymnasts, when scaling a wall, mount up on one another's shoulders until the wall is reached, but in forming a wax curtain, the bees reverse this process.

At first, a row of bees attaches itself to the top of the hive, or frame, then other bees grasp their hind legs, and they in turn are seized by still other bees. And this continues until a series of chains of living bees are covered all over forming a curtain in about twenty-four hours, the honey within their bodies is transformed into liquid wax, which is excreated through the wax glands and appears on the wax plates. It then gradually hardens into a thin spect which the bees loosen with their feet.

Comb-Building

The scales after they have been loosened fall to the floor, when they are taken by the other bees. These bits are then finally chewed into a granular condition and then transported to the place where the comb building is going on. They are then deposited on the edge of the comb.

The bottom of each cell is formed of three lozenges; each lozenge forms one third of the bottom of three opposing cells. The bees try to make each bottom convex, and in so doing they make the bottom of the opposite cell concave, and the consequent result is that the bottom results in the flatshaped lozenges.

The bees rush here and there, now carrying a piece of wax, now patting it into shape, giving a pinch here and a pinch there with their mandibles. They pause but momentarily, and apparently, have no regular plan of action. The wonder is that out of this confused chaos is evolved a matchless monument.

JESUIT'S MARATHI LITERATURE OF 17TH CENTURY

Historical And Political Background

By "MARATHICUS"

In the article entitled "Paixao De Christo" in the "Journal of the University of Bombay" (reprint published by Mr. A. K. Priolker, Roshan Mahal, Sleater Road, Bombay 7) a Marathi poem believed to have been written by an unknown Jesuit of the 17th century is reproduced and the prefatory remarks offered in the article raise a number of issues connected with the position of Marathi and Konkani (the dialect known as Kudali and restricted mainly to southern Konkan Coast and Kanara).

The statements contained in the article, however, lack in historical authenticity and give a totally misleading impression of the actual position of both Marathi and Konkani in Goa by visiting the sins of the policy both of the Portuguese rulers and the Jesuits on the scapegoat of the Franciscans:

"With the increase of wealth, luxury and corruption had increased among them. A number of letters from the Viceroy of India to the King of Portugal complaining of the scandalous corruption among the Franciscans and of the general neglect of the clergy in general are extant. It is interesting to note that both the Archbishop and the Viceroy attached very great importance to the native language and supported the claims of the native clergy. The Franciscans naturally resented this and decided to dislodge the natives' language from the proud position it till then occupied."

This view is based on the work of Cunha Rivara, an official in Goa, whose and whose followers' 'misconception that Goa Konkani was an independent language, is corrected in the same article and whose statements have since 1854, when he published his book, been exploded as unrealiable. Rivara, who was himself a Portuguese had developed a thesis which lacks in historical authentication. 'In the first heat of conquest, temples were destroyed, all the emblems of the pagan cult were shattered into pieces and books written in the vernacular were burnt for being guilty of suspected of containing precepts and doctrines of idolatry'—he wrote. Portuguese archives refute this thesis. In 1548, the Bishop Joao Albuquerque ordered destruction of the books of the 'pagans' and we have it on the authority of the Viceroy, Antonio de Melo Castro that the Jesuits in Salcete and the Franciscans in Bardez refused to learn the natives' language even for administering the holy sacraments. The charter of the Count of Alvora (1686) states:

"I assign three years within which time every one in general will speak the Portuguese language and only of it make use in their dealings and contracts made on our lands and not by any means make use of the language of the country under pains of proceedings being taken against them publicly with a sevirity of penalty which might seem befitting."

The King of Portugal reaffirmed this charter in 1732. In 1745, the Archbishop ordered rigid observance of the charter of the Count of Alvora.

The article in the Bombay University's Journal can thus be seen to have been based on the misconception that the outlawry of Marathi and Konkani was the outcome of the wickedness of the Franciscans and not the result of a considered and consistent policy vigorously pursued both by the political and ecclesiastical authority. Even when, as recently as a few years ago, Father Heras, a Bombay Jesuit, submitted his plan of a Roman Church in Indian architectural style he was fiercely attacked by his co-religionists including the Indians themselves and vetoed by his superiors.

Some of the individual Jesuits like Stephens no doubt have written in Marathi the Christ Purana. But this Marathi is the typical 'missionary' Marathi and was rightly condemned by the late Mr. Rajwade, an expert in the subject, as bad and vulgar in comparison with the contemporary 17th Century Marathi of the poets Eknath which possesses the classic quality; and this fact testifies to the real background of lack of any literary or intellectual culture that existed when Stephens wrote his scriptures with a view to propagate the faith of Rome. To-day, the Seminary of Rachol is trying to revive this propaganda as the posters printed in Marathi by the Catholic Action of conversion drive amongst the

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BANK OF ENGLAND MYSTERY

LONDON MAGISTRATE ASKS WHY FAVOURITISM WAS SHOWN TO 'RICH, INFLUENTIAL FINANCIER'

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

A FINE of £15,000 and costs of £25 on one summons and a fine of £10 on a second summons was imposed by Sir Robert Dummett at Bow Street Police Court on Leon Pandeli Argenti, 58, of Ennismore Gardens, Guildford, for currency offences

During the hearing of the case Sir Robert Dummett said: "It would be interesting to know why the Bank of England made an exception in favour of this rich, influential financier."

Argenti, who was stated to be a former director of a merchant bank whose name was kept secret, was summoned for having, as a person resident in the United Kingdom, failed to offer for sale to the Treasury two gold bars, worth £6,400, 400 sovereigns, worth £800, and 2,000 Swiss francs of an aggregate value of £7,200. He was said to be a British subject of Greek extraction.

The defence was that he was not resident here, and that the regulations accordingly did not apply to him.

In giving his decision, Sir Robert Dummett said: "I think the prosecution were well entitled to describe this as a bad case. This man has lived for years in this country, and waxed fat and become rich. In the moment of her peril, like a rat he tries to get away from the sinking ship, as he thinks. That is the view I take of it. The whole circumstances revolt me. I don't want to say anything more about him."

NAME KEPT SECRET

Mr. F. D. Barry, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that Argenti was formerly a director of a very well-known firm of merchant bankers in the City.

Sir Robert Dummett asked the name of the bank, but at the request of Mr. G. B. McClure, counsel for the defence, it was agreed that the name should not be disclosed.

On September 29, 1939, continued Mr. Barry, Argenti wrote to the Bank of England, informing them that he had resigned his directorship of the merchant bank referred to, and that it was his intention to take up residence in Antwerp, to manage a factory there for crushing oil seeds. The letter requested the release of certain securities in order to sell them for the purpose of the factory, but the application was then refused. Argenti then got his solicitors, Messrs. Freshfields, Leese and Munns, to renew the application, and as a result the Bank of England took the unusual step of granting permission for the sale of the securities. That was on October 28, 1939. Argenti had by that time left for Belgium and taken up residence there.

After further correspondence the Bank of England wrote to Messrs. Freshfields on April 8, 1940, stating that "In view of the circumstances the Control are prepared to allow that Argenti be regarded for the purposes of the Regulations as non-resident. His sterling balances, therefore, are at his free disposal." When the Germans invaded Belgium, Argenti fled to the Franco-Spanish frontier and escaped to this country in a British troopship on June 27. It was his declared intention to leave later for the United States.

SPECIAL FAVOURITISM

On July 3 Argenti's solicitors wrote to the Bank of England asking that his account, which had been "blocked," should be released once more, so that he could draw on it and send currency abroad. The Bank then "put their foot down" and wrote refusing the application as they were "not prepared to regard him as non-resident." They also asked for details of securities and currency under his control, and Argenti then disclosed, for the first time, through his solicitors, the subject of these proceedings, which were deposited in Switzerland. The result of all this was that this country had lost the currency and gold bars, which were locked up in Switzerland and unobtainable by this country.

Mr. Percy, Arthur Pescott, a Bank of England official, was asked by Sir Robert Dummett why the Bank, on October 28, granted Argenti permission to sell certain securities. "I thought," he said, "that the Bank was an entirely impartial body which would use its jurisdiction impartially. There is an idea still in this country that the rich and poor are treated alike by the law. Can you give any reason for this special favouritism?"

Mr. Pescott.—He submitted that the securities had been purchased by him for the specific purpose of using the proceeds for this factory in Belgium.

Mr. McClure said the question was whether the circumstances of Argenti's escape from Belgium and his return to this country, pending his departure for the United States, could possibly make him a resident for the purpose of the regulations. Only illness had prevented his leaving for New York before now. The gold and francs would at once be offered for sale to the Treasury.

MICROFILM

By Which Books Can Be 'Printed' On Post Cards!

We are advised to save waste paper. Clean waste paper is practically 100 per cent salvage—ton for ton. A million tons of waste paper find their way into the dustbin every year. Think of all the vast accumulations of newsprint which exist as files and records writes Ritchire Calder in "New Statesman and Nation."

The greatest of all hoards is the British Museum Newspaper Library on the outskirts of London. On fourteen miles of shelves there are over 25,000 tons of newspaper, dating back in some cases to the seventeenth century. To this is added 350,000 issues of publications every year in fulfilment of the statutory obligation, which compels publishers to supply a copy of every issue to the Museum.

Not A Vandalism

It may seem outrageous vandalism to propose the pulping of this day-to-day history in the form of newspaper records. But I am going to suggest it seriously; not only as a measure of salvage in wartime, but as a commendable peacetime practice. For to pulp the paper no longer ceans to lose the record. Facsimile records of all these printed words can be preserved for all time and in a form which would make them accessible to people who cannot browse in the British Museum.

This can be done by microfilm. Indeed, it is done in the progressive American institutions. For example, the library of Harvard University receives two copies of every issue of the leading British papers. The year's consignment of the "Daily Herald" alone in the palmy days before rationing reduced its size to six pages represented a bale 4 ft. high, weighing over two cwt. In America this bulk was shrunk to the proportions of a housewife's cotton reel.

Microfilm is already a working proposition; nearly ninety per cent of the literature to be found in the libraries of the United States of America have been "treated" in this manner. Before the war the Americans "moved in" to the British Museum to make records of books printed before 1560—these were supplied to fourteen American libraries.

Simple Apparatus

The method used is by a simple apparatus, a development of the miniature camera used by enthusiastic photographers. Ordinary 35 mm. cine film is used. Books are photographed two pages at a time on each frame and there are fourteen frames to a foot.

Copies are then made from the negative, and these copies are used in the reading machine. This in its most compact form is about the size of a typewriter. The image is thrown on the screen, two page-spread at a time. The reader, instead of turning the page, turns a handle and thus brings the next frame into position. The screen gives an image the size of a normal book or larger, but the image can, of course, be thrown on to a screen of any size. The whole device is extremely simple.

The book or document to be photographed is placed on a glass table, under bright lights, like a desk lamp, and the camera is focused upon it; a pedal-switch controls the exposure and the movement of the film. Flick the page! Click a switch! and in the hands of an experienced operator the process is almost as slick as dealing a pack of cards. The running cost of making microfilm is less than ½d. a page. The apparatus for photographing costs about £120, and the "reader" costs no more than a portable typewriter.

Reasonable Proportion

A team of experts at the British Museum could quickly convert those volumes of past newspapers into reasonable proportions, and the paper could be used for pulping. Originals illustrating changes of format, special numbers and so on could of course, be retained but the ephemeral outpourings of the presses could be recorded for posterity (God help it!) in the form of microfilm. They could be copied for provincial libraries and the British Museum could thus have innumerable branches.

On the library shelves of this country there are 36,750,000 books. In the British Museum alone there are about five million. Many of the obsolete or little consulted ones (as distinct from "rare" in the virtuoso sense) could be converted in this way.

Another advantage of microfilm is the production of books for a limited circulation. Some scientific works, for example, may appeal to only 50 people. Instead of printing and binding the typed manuscripts can be filmed just as many copies as necessary run off and "reprinted" as often or as rarely as the demand arises. Rare documents of State, priceless papyri, deeds, wills, court evidence, precious books and irreplaceable manuscripts can be copied. America has done this thoroughly, and has saved a "bibliofil service" under the aegis of the authorities at Washington. If, for example, I want a facsimile extract from some docu-

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How Great Speeches Are Made

The Methods Of Orators From Demosthenes To Mahatma Gandhi

By A. A. RAVOOF

IT is wrong to think that great speeches are made without preparation. Even the most gifted of orators does not rely on his gift absolutely but a good deal of sweating often precedes the making of a great speech.

Mark Twain has said: "You ought to know a speech as you know your prayers".

Mr. Winston Churchill knows his speeches so. He leaves nothing to chance and remembers his speech to the very word. During an electioneering campaign in Scotland, Mr. Churchill never left his apartment except for a stroll in the evening. Throughout the day he was seen booming and thundering in his room, rehearsing every gesture and every flourish to the accompaniment of resounding knocks on the table. This is the method he follows in preparing every important speech. Not that he is unready but he seldom believes in the success of a speech which is not well prepared.

The memorable piece of speech that made him great in Parliament was written out several times before delivery. "I wrote that speech out six times with my own hand", he confided to a friend of his.

"I do not trust myself to the moment on a big occasion", he once said, "I don't mind it in debate or in an ordinary platform speech; but a set speech, I learn to the letter".

That is the secret of success with Mr. Churchill.

LL. G. Waits For The Crisis

With Mr. Lloyd George it is different. "He thinks best on his feet". He cannot prepare much before-hand. No doubt he dictates his speech to his clerk, but on reading the draft once, he tears it off. He takes down in his pocket book a few machine-gun phrase to electrify the audience. That is all. He says, "I must wait for the crisis". He does wait for the crisis as he speaks on and when the moment arrives, he rouses his audience to a frenzy by his masterly eloquence.

Unlike the above two was M. Briand. Neither did he write down his speeches nor did he use notes; but he prepared in the open air and saturated his mind with his facts or in the company of his friends, he argued his subject out, raising his own objections and opposing his own points to know the strength of his conviction. By this practice of arguing the thing out from all angles, came his mastery of eloquence.

Baldwin, when preparing a speech, often walked to and fro on the terrace, head thrust forward, pipe between his teeth and hands clasped behind.

Lord Curzon was in the habit of memorising every word of his great speeches. And his chief Lord Salisbury always went for a walk along the gravelled paths in the park when he had to prepare an important speech

Mr Joseph Chamberlain once said to a group of promising orators: "The mistake you youngmen make is that you don't take trouble with your speeches; you must study fully and well."

Slave Of His Speech

William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham was no speaker of set speeches. His few prepared discourses were set failures. He was never aware of what he was going to say. He was not a master but a slave of his own speech. So little self-command had he that he often refused to speak when his mind was occupied by important secrets of state. On one such occasion he declined to speak at the request of Lord Shelburne saying: "I must sit still, for once I am up, everything that is in my mind comes out."

Unlike his father, Pitt the younger was one of England's greatest speakers. He was remarkable for his command of language, which was abundant as it was accurate. Fox described the difference between himself and his rival by saying, "Pitt is never at a loss for the word, and I am never at a loss for a word.....He has absolute 'self-control' even under the most exciting circumstances and he is never carried away by the passion in debate to use abusive language, or to reveal, more than he has intended to, state secrets".

It is not known how Burks prepared his speeches but he was a 'dining bell' who often spoke to empty benches, for, the other members left the hall as he rose to speak. He was gifted with a wonderful power of eloquence, flashing out in picturesque metaphor, in biting satire. He attacked his opponents with the venom of his tongue.

Not Eloquent But Right

Sir Robert Peel, while speaking, never seemed occupied with himself. He took pains to convince his audience, not that he was 'eloquent' but that he was 'right'. "He seemed rather to aim at gaining the doubtful, than mortifying or crushing the hostile".

John Bright's method of oratory is very interesting. As a young man, he wrote down his speeches and committed them to memory. But as he grew on he discarded this mechanical method and trusted more freely to his genius. He often composed them in bed, "the silence and the dim light favouring the birth of ideas". He prepared words as well as ideas, but he memorized only so much as that would enable him to develop his thoughts with ease. A few leading phrases and a few rousing sentences might be found jotted down hurriedly on slips of paper which he threw down successively into his hat as each point was covered. Unlike Gladstone, he very rarely used gestures but depended entirely on facial expressions and on the modulations of his voice, which gave life to the words he uttered. To him oratory was another name for truth and honesty. He was of the thought of Milton who said: "True eloquence I find to be none but the serious and hearty love of truth". Once when Disraeli praised him and desired to emulate his speech. Bright said with bitter frankness: "Well you might have done it, if you had only been honest".

Gladstone was a great orator, while Disraeli was a great coiner of telling phrases.

A Month To Prepare A Speech

Sheridan's great speech on the Begums of Oudh while impeaching Warren Hastings says Macaulay 'was the finest that had been delivered within the memory of man'. The curiosity of the public knew no wane and throughout those two days, the galleries were crowded to suffocation. It is said that fifty guineas had been paid for a single ticket. Sheridan's fame spread fast through the town and within one day, he was offered a thousand pounds for the copyright of the speech.

That piece of oration which impressed the audience so much was certainly not delivered oft-hand. But Sheridan ran to friends knowing about India and Hastings to gather informations and the preparation of the speech occupied him more than a month.

Some speakers who are in the habit of memorising their speeches and of reproducing them whole-sale on the platform, have often pitiably failed when they missed a certain point. For those who have a good command of the language, it does not matter. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, on one of those occasions when he relied on his notes, in the thick of a speech missed certain points. He referred to the notes but found them all in hopeless confusion. Tried again and to his great embarrassment failed again. Again tried and again failed. He threw the notes on the table with utter disappointment. Some in the audience were about to hoot him down. But the eloquent orator no longer worried about the notes. His mastery of the language came to his rescue at the nick of the moment.

2,100 Speeches In 4 Months

There are instances of many great orators, who spoke on a single day, several times—twice,

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OUR PETS AND THE LAW

By JAL R. VIMADALAL

Most of us are fond of pets and keep dogs or cats. We have also known of monkeys and tiger cubs playing the role of pets in the family. Trained pets are very friendly to the family in which they are reared but they are apt to be dangerous for outsiders. It would be interesting to have some idea of the law that governs us in relation to our pets. The agriculturist who owns horses and cattle, as well as the managing authorities of zoological gardens who have to deal with all sorts of animals will also find this discussion useful as the same principles are applicable to such cases.

* * * *

The law divides animals into two classes—(1) Tamed animals and (2) Wild animals. Whether a particular species of animals is to be regarded as tamed or wild depends upon the experience of mankind in general. Dogs, cats, horses and cattle have been held by courts to belong to the class of tamed animals. The owner of a pet of any of these classes will not be liable for injury caused to an outsider unless it is proved that the owner knew that that particular dog or cat was apt to be ferocious towards mankind. If the owner is proved to be aware of a *single instance* of such ferocity on the part of his animal he will thereafter be liable for any injury it causes to another. The Bombay case of Lennon v. Fisher is a typical case that frequently occurs in daily life. The plaintiff went to see the Defendant, at his residence, on business. He crossed the verandah and made for the door of the dining-room with the object of entering it, when a dog which was chained inside the door, attacked and bit him. The dog when chained and on guard was ferocious, and this was *known to the Defendant*. The plaintiff was held by the court to be entitled to damages for negligence. There is a recent English case which is also instructive in respect of dogs. The Defendant's dog was normally of a mild nature. The Defendant parked his saloon motor-car in a street and left the dog inside it. The dog started barking and jumping inside the car, smashed a glass panel, a splinter from which entered the eye of the Plaintiff passing by. This was held to be a mere accident and the Plaintiff's suit for damages was dismissed. But, of course, if the injury results from unjustifiable interference with the dog, its owner will not be liable at law as in the case of Lee v. Walkers which occurred in England this year.

* * * *

Lions, tigers, bears, wolves, monkeys and elephants are as one would expect regarded as savage animals by Law. A person who keeps any of them does so *at his peril*, irrespective of the fact whether or not he was negligent. In the old English case of May-v. Burdett the Defendant kept a monkey which bit the plaintiff. The Defendant was held liable in damages for keeping an animal of a kind accustomed to bite mankind, irrespective of the question of negligence. But we may be surprised to learn, from an incident which occurred in the Chessington Zoological Gardens in Surrey a couple of years back, that a camel is no longer regarded by the courts as a wild animal. The

(Continued On Page 31)

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OUR SHORT STORY

Uncle Hilary In Search Of A House

By Antoinette Trindade

THE 'modest legacy' was at the bottom of it all. Who would have thought it of Aunt Belinda? This remarkable woman was changing beyond recognition. Talk of wine, woman and verse going to the heads of young people! What about legacies? But who would have said it of Aunt Belinda? Aunt Belinda who lived properly, dressed primly and was content to possess Uncle Hilary heart and soul. But in this world there is no knowing, as Uncle Hilary sadly ruminated, while he looked on with alarm at Aunt Belinda growing into that terrific person—a woman with social ambitions.

Of course, the neighbours were duly informed of the windfall. If there is nothing so terrifying as a hooded terror, there is also nothing so delightful as an undefined delight. Aunt Belinda was happy to leave the extent of the legacy delightfully vague. "It says, my dear, 'a modest legacy.' But you know these millionaires, they'd sneeze at a lakh of rupees! Ten thousand dollars is nothing to them!" The neighbours were considerably impressed. Their imaginations ran off at a gallop. A very gratifying situation indeed. Aunt Belinda was in her element.

There were moments when Uncle Hilary caught something of her enthusiasm and elation. After all, he was human, and legacies do not tumble out of the skies every second day. But more often Uncle Hilary heartily wished the 'modest legacy' at the bottom of the sea. That idea of Aunt Belinda's for instance, that they must shift into a new house. What was wrong with their present quarters? Absoluely nothing! The view was pleasant, the rooms comfortable, and the neighbours at their feet. It is true, Lisbeth living next door was positively green with jealousy. But even legacies however delightful have their disadvantages.

They have a disturbing effect on immediate next door neighbours—makes them, most unaccountably, wear sour and jaundiced looks, and foretell gloomy things of your fortune. There was otherwise nothing to complain about. But no! Aunt Belinda had made up her mind. And Uncle Hilary after a few mild remonstrances set out in search of a house.

He came back with glowing accounts of the Dove's Nest by the sea. "Just the thing." Magnificent! were a few of the fervent ejaculations of Uncle Hilary. Aunt Belinda conjured up mental visions of something luxurious in a quiet way, something in the style of Silver End or Brampton Court near the Taj. "And no neighbours at all!" enthused Uncle Hilary. Aunt Belinda's spirits fell a little. No neighbours? But on second thoughts they rose rapidly. It was distingue to have no neighbours, no vulgar people peeping in across bed-room windows. Such a nuisance! They could live in dignified solitude..A few week-end visitors perhaps.. Aunt Belinda was satisfied. There remained only for her to see the house and stamp it with the seal of her approval. Uncle Hilary was justly proud of himself.

They went one day to see it. A saucy little ramshackle cottage it was, and it stood in the shadow of a great gaunt Portuguese fort, and threw out impertinent suggestions on architecture to the winds. Looking at them both, one was instantly reminded of the painting "Dignity and Impudence." And there it stood with a charming air of inconsequence, a perfect holiday home—not one of those stolid matter-of-fact fits which a business-like architect had mapped and an efficient engineer had measured and an officious brick-layer has moulded, but one of those dream houses that spring up anyhow—anywhere, which are neither classic nor commonplace—but decidedly comic. A house full of subtleties, with unexpected turns and turns and twists and dips and elevations. You ascended five steps and found yourself suddenly confronting a large, airy room. Was it a porch? a lobby? God alone knows! not even the architect seemed certain. You walked through a second door just high enough to save your head and smash your hat you wandered through numerous rooms and down endless corridors and looked over unexpected jolly little balconies. The man who built this house had the soul of a child, and like a child had toyed with stones. He was guided also by the powerful reasoning of a child. It was altogether too bright and airy, and almost let in the sea together with the sea-air. Well, why did people live near the sea anyway if not to benefit by the sea-air and the sunshine, and the salt-water? Accordingly, there were great gaping outer doors and walls that were almost all windows. What was the sense anyway of building a house like somebody else's house where you dined respectably in one room and slept in another? Why not build a house which was a perpetual conundrum and kept you pleasantly guessing? It is true, to live one must not merely have a roof to shelter one's head, but food to eat. Our architect seemed at first deeply insensible of this important fact and there was a kitchen tucked in somewhere in that house—as an after-thought.

This was the house Uncle Hilary had discovered. This was the house which called forth such poetic out-pourings from the otherwise unpoetical Uncle Hilary. Aunt Belinda marched through it grimly.

"And you propose to live in this.... this....." Here Aunt Belinda's powerful feelings overcame her and would not permit her to express her meanings in words. This was a bad look-out for Uncle Hilary.

"But, my dear, the view—it's charming! And the room where I'm to keep the China—its ideal! As for the gate, it's a jolly little"

Helen, his niece was making violent signs to Uncle Hilary to hold his tongue—that way salvation lay. Uncle Hilary continued stubbornly.

"But it 'is' charming. As for the room where I'm to keep the...."

"Spare me the repetition, Hilary," said Aunt Belinda icily. "We will not take the house."

"But we've already taken the house!"

"What?"

"The agents gave me to understand that people were fighting duels to get the house, so I...."

"Now you tell them we don't take the house."

"But I've already signed the contract."

"You have!" Here Aunt Belinda heroically restrained a desire to faint. Still more heroically, she inquired "For how long?"

"Three months." It really was four months. But in the face of such terrible and sudden disaster, Uncle Hilary could not bring himself to say so. At a later date, perhaps, when the fates were more propitious, he would own up to

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

'My Country And My People'

(COPYRIGHT, JOHN DAY CO.)

Did you know that binding woman's feet started because a bored masculine population in China desired something more artificial and more difficult to attain in the possession of women? Lin Yutang speaks of the custom of bound feet and the unsteady gait that resulted as the height of sensual taste among men. He credits the abolition of this custom to the work of Christian missionaries.

It is hard enough to know how other people feel about things within the corporate limits of your own city; perhaps it is impossible to understand much about people on the other side of the globe. With a deluge of unsolved problems at hand we may not care deeply at the moment how the rest of the world lives; it is enough of a job to preserve the civilization of this one.

Yet perspective brings stability. It is not possible to read this book without seeing man's civilization over the world in perspective. The Chinese world was two and a half thousand years old, when Christ was born. Did you know that the Chinese classical period occurred long before the Christian era?

In a sketch it is impossible to bring anything complete from "My Country and My People" but topics from the book and a few quotations may indicate what Lin Yutang does. This book is one that belongs in homes where people read and discuss what they read, where reference books are used to supplement magazines and newspapers. You will enjoy reading it straight through, but you will do better to own it and go back often.

The Subjection of Women, with its causes, its effects, and how clever women got around it. The Education of Our Daughters—for girls in China are not like their mothers. Love and Courtship, Pleasures of Life, Eating and Drinking, and the End of Life. Over our own tea cups we speak of the marriages of our friends, of sending our sons to college, and we gossip about the doings of our family. It is so in China, only more so. For out of the family grows the Government in China.

By LIN YUTANG

Mr. Lin's succulent style is easily quoted. "Amidst wars and pestilence surrounded by her poor children and grandchildren, Merry Old China quietly sips her tea and smiles on, and in her smile I see her real strength." The tradition of relaxing and smiling is so ingrained in the Chinese that they find Americans too strenuous; many an American has wondered why invitations to Chinese homes stopped coming his way, when the real reason was that he exhausted his host by his inability to sit still.

Carrying this difference further,

(Continued on Page 28)

—AS A BOY DR. LIN YUTANG GATHERED FUEL ON THE HILLSIDES—

Dr. Lin Yutang gives his own purpose: "The plea here is essentially for a better understanding on a higher level of intelligence."

Of himself he writes, "My father was in his boyhood a bamboo-shoot seller and a seller of rice at prisons, and knew what it was to carry a burden on his shoulder. As a boy, I gathered fuel on the hillsides and tied it into faggots with my own hands and carried them home, and did my share in planting rice."

This Chinese scholar was born in China and was educated in mission schools there, later at Harvard where he took his Master's degree and at Leipzig where he became a Doctor of Philosophy.

The introduction to "My Country and My People" is written by Pearl S. Buck. This is a book to be "chewed and digested" after the prescription of Sir Francis Bacon.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GUJARATI LITERATURE

(1) MANGAL PRABHAT, by Gandhiji, price Anna 1/, (2) SAHAJANAND SWAMI, by K. G. Mashruwala, price As. 10, and (3) UDHAI NUN JIVAN, by K. G. Mashruwala, price As. 10, all published by the Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad.

"MANGAL PRABHAT" is undergoing its fifth edition and contains weekly letters sent by Gandhiji from the Yeravda jail to the Ashram residents at Sabarmati, to be read out after prayers. They present in a popular form his valued views in ethical subjects like Truth, Ahimsa, etc.

Mr. Mashruwala's life of Sahajanand Swami, who founded the Swami Narayan cult in Gujarat and Kathiawad, supplies a long-felt want. It is the second edition. He himself is the follower of the cult and has set out, therefore, its essentials with first-hand knowledge. Its most remarkable influence has been the humanising of the wild and criminal tribes in Gujarat and Kathiawad. The local Robinhoods accepted Swami Narayan's Kanthi (necklace) i.e. acknowledged him as their Guru and gave up all that they possessed to the Swami and left off their predatory habits. It is a valuable treatise.

The third book is a translation of that fascinating volume of Maurice Maeterlinck on the life of the White Ant, translated into English by Alfred Sutro. In bringing out the present (second) edition, Mr. Mashruwala has consulted two more books in English on the wonderful life and organisation of this destructive termite: its organisation far excels that of the human race. A book like this, containing philosophical discussions arising from the life of this interesting little insect, is expected to be a technical one, but the writer has been able to clear it of technicalities and that is to his credit. Anthill earth is put to practical use and this aspect of its utility has not been ignored by Mr. Mashruwala, who has furnished also interesting explanations noted at the end. K.

NATURE CURE by Dr. Sakarlal T. Yajnik, published by the Chitra Shala Press, Poona, Price As. 12.

"Nisargopachar" or Nature Cure treats of the cure of diseases by resorting to remedies furnished by nature, such as the use of milk, fruits and vegetables. The subject is not new. Much has been written about it and, therefore, there is nothing new or arresting in what is to be found in this book. But its chief merit is its very simple language and popular treatment of the subject. It should go a long way in making it useful to the public at large.

K.

VAHEMI, by the late V. C. Pathekji, M.A., LL.B., published by Mrs. Jayaman Gavri Pathakji. Price As. 8.

"Vahemi" means suspicions and this humorous playlet written in the best style of Surat humorists presents a laughable picture of the old husband suspecting his young wife. Within a short time, a second edition of the playlet has been called for. This testifies to its popularity. Caricature of the character of the Hindu high caste inhabitants of Surat is true to life. K.

BAL VARTAVALI, by Mrs Hansa Mehta, Printed at the Kumar Printing, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 1.

Within a period of fourteen years, Mrs. Hansa Mehta has been called upon to publish the fourth edition of her "Tales for Infants" —a very encouraging experience for this kind of literature. The dozen tales told by her are sure to please infants and arouse their interest. Coloured pictures which are printed in the book will surely focus their attention on the subject matter of the relative tale. The price is rather high, but the big type, the costly paper and the pictures left no way open to the writer to price it cheaper than that. We expect a fresh edition to be called for soon, as both the Bombay Government and the Baroda State have sanctioned it for prize and library purposes. K.

Summing-Up Of Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IDEAS OF BENOY SARKAR. Edited by Professor Banesvar Dass, Calcutta, 1939. Rs. 8/-.

This book contains a summary of the ideas of Professor Benoy Kumar Sarkar based on his numerous writings hitherto published. There is also a statement of his literary output and the institutions founded by him. Besides there are some reproductions of his writings in the book. Thirteen writers in their separate essays have contributed to the elucidation and interpretation of his ideas, their characteristics and their evolution, and also to the understanding of his personality. Professor B. K. Sarkar is a very prolific writer, and his writings, which cover various aspects of educational, social, political, economic and sociological life of our country and other parts of the world, are a veritable mine of information and ideas. He is also a man of numerous literary, educational and social activities. His wide-spread learning, his world-wide travel and experience, his cosmopolitican outlook, and his historico-comparative method give a great value to his writings. He is well versed in the various languages and literatures of India, Asia and Europe. This gives him a good grasp of the currents and tendencies of thought in the contemporary world. He is also well-acquainted with the past of these countries. Therefore, the statement and interpretation of all his ideas and activities is a very welcome enterprise undertaken by the editor of the book. It will be a guide and also serve as an inspiration to students and scholars and will introduce to them the personality of a versatile professor and a literary man. This book contains a complete list and account of his books and articles, and also some extracts from his writings.

Thirteen essays which are collected in this book give the fundamental and leading ideas in his works,—his educational ideas, his economic teachings, his population, and sociological studies and cultural ideals. It is not possible here to give a brief sketch of this in this short review. We have in previous reviews of Sarkarism, the Futurism of Young Asia and creative India given the chief characteristics of his writings. Mrs. Ida Sarkar briefly summarises them in her essay "The Seven Creeds of Benoy Sarkar". His educational creed is based on the principal that "the pupil must grow up to be intellectually, a discoverer of truths, and a pioneer of learning, and morally, an organizer of institutions and a leader of men." The object of all education is to develop originality of mind, a love of bold and independent thinking. His creed of life is based on the value of individual personality, and the development of its will-power and greatness. For the Young India he advises the following postulates. Humanity is fundamentally one There are no race-types or race-geniuses, no oriental or occidental ideals of existence, no national characteristics and therefore no national missions. Types are in a perpetual flux. Differences are essentially individual. The new ideas, aspirations, movements engendered by the steam-and-machine age are revolutionary not only to Asians but also to Eur-Americans. India is to be in that new current. India is not one, but many. The motto of Young India is to be not unity at any cost, but efficiency. In economic ideas he suggests industrialism as the cure for poverty. He does not want to keep India economically isolated or to adopt a medieval system of economy. He believes in the expansion of our economic life by adoption of new industrial methods. His programme of national welfare is based on the promotion of an all-sided reform and development, social, economic, sanitary and organisational. In matters of Religion, Society and the Individual, he advocates humanism and toleration, and emphasizes the role of the individual as the re-creator of the heritage of humanity. Lastly he advocates five freedoms for human progress and India—emancipation from the despotism of great cities, from richer classes, from birth despotism (of caste and community), from literary and philosophic traditions, and lastly from literate classes. He wants to plan progress on this model.

Sarkar's writings and ideas are worth studying. He represents a progressive, liberal and humanitarian mind. He is not a revolutionary, but a radical reformer, accepting certain high humanitarian ideals of individual and society developed in the 19th, and 20th centuries. Hence his ideas will not appeal to reactionaries or revolutionaries who are either archaists or utopians addicted to their dogmative systems and fanatic methods. Hence his writings to-day do not give inspiration or lead to persons of narrow og extreme out-looks in life possessing very little desire for independent historical, comparative and analytical study. He is a real professor and not a propagandist of any ideology or credology.

This book will serve, as a guide to his life and writings for those who want to study various problems which face us in our disorganised and traditional ways of life and in our conflicting and futuristic utopias of the future.

S. V. P.

"SCIENCE"

"Science" has been in existence for about thirteen years. Formerly it was published quarterly, but from January next the editorial Majlis has decided to publish it every month. Each issue will contain about 64 pages and the annual subscription will be Rs. 5 only. The articles that will be published in this magazine will all be paid for and the editorial Majlis, Jamea Usmania, Hyderabad (Dn.), requests the Urdu writers to send in their contributions which should, however, be couched in simple and readable diction. It may be remembered that "Science" is the only magazine of its kind in the whole of India and its aim is to popularise scientific knowledge among the Urdu-knowing people through the medium of Urdu.

URDU LITERATURE

AHD-E-HAZIR KE BARE LOG Parts III & IV By Muhammad Mirza Dehlavi. Daira-e-Adabia, Darya Ganj, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 128 & 112 respectively. Price annas 8 each.

The first two parts dealing with the great men of India and the Far East have already been reviewed. In these two parts under notice the lives and achievements of the great man of "Iraq-o-Arab" and "Misr-o-Marakash" have been discussed exhaustively in a simple and lucid style These books which have been prepared on the model of the famous Penguin series, are an addition to the Urdu literature and will prove beneficial and inspiring for the young. This series is bound to be popular.

DEHATI GEET. By Dr. Aazam Krevi. Can be had from the Ismat Book Depot, Kucha-e-Chelan, Delhi. 8½"X5½". Pp. 82. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Doctor Aazam has made a special study of Hindi ballads which are sung or recited by village girls and women either at the time of doing their routine work like the grinding of corn, etc., or on special occasions like marriage, the approach of the rainy season and the like. The language of these ballads is very sweet and since they come from the mouths of village poets, they are nearer nature. A study of these songs is certainly delightful.

HINDUSTAN KE ASAR-E-QADIMA. By Maulvi Ghulam Yazdani, M.A., Director, Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, Dn. Can be had from the Jamea Millia, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. Crown 8vo. Pp. 50. Cloth bound.

It gives only a cursory view of some of the ancient monuments of India pertaining to the Buddhist, the Hindu and the Muslim periods. The approach to the subject is very scientific indeed. The book, inter alia, corrects some of the mistakes indulged in by foreign travellers and writers.

SPORTS IN INDIA

A New Magazine From Delhi

"SPORTS IN INDIA." Edited by M. Oamry, Deuhi. Price As. 4 per copy.

We cordially welcome the new venture in the field of Sports Journalism. There are very few magazines in this country solely or mainly devoted to sport. The daily press does not—and cannot under the present state of things—give sufficient importance to the constructive side of sport. The existence of well-conducted magazines is an imperative necessity in all parts of the country. Unfortunately it has been very difficult to maintain them for lack of public support. The war has further increased these difficulties. The "Sports in India" has made a promising beginning with several instructive articles from the pens of writers noted in the sporting world of India. We can reasonably expect it to imprvoe with the passage of time. We wish the Journal a long and prosperous career of service.

J. C. M.

A WEEK OF WAR

Will America Join War?

By N. G. JOG

NOVEMBER, 3.

The biggest event of the last week is not directly related with the war but its repercussions on the future developments of hostilities are bound to be of a decisive character.

I am, of course, referring to the re-election of President Roosevelt. He has achieved what none of his predecessors ever hoped for. The bias against a third term for the Chief Executive of the United States is deep-rooted in the American mind. The convention set by George Washington himself is so strongly crystallised that its break would have been viewed with horror barely a year ago. It would have been condemned as an outrage on democracy itself!

Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been elected for a third term and a consecutive third term at that. How came it to pass that public opinion should swing over so suddenly and so completely as to defy a most sacrosanct though unwritten feature of the American constitution?

There is the magnetic charm of the President. There is the great popularity of the First Lady in the U.S.A., the irresistible Eleanor, to supplement it. There is, the wide appeal of the New Deal for the toiling masses. And one must not forget that behind the electioneering campaign of Roosevelt stood the sanction of the entire administration, the public servants in the United States not being barred from active politics as in Britain

Pair Of Paradoxes

All these were no doubt very favourable factors for the third term platform. But what clinched the issue was something not directly connected with American life. It was the war in Europe which won for Roosevelt the White House Stakes for the third time in succession. This sounds like a paradox which is paralleled only by the other one, with which I started this week's article, that the American election will have a decisive reaction upon the European conflagration.

And that is why not merely the United States but the whole of the world from Peru to China was so intensely interested in the Democratic-Republican fight. Mr. Willkie, too, is thoroughly pro-Britain and he had more than once emphasised his fixed determination to help her to the maximum possible capacity of his country. But still most observers in the Democratic nations hoped for a Roosevelt victory. As someone aptly remarked:—The President with all his known vices was preferable to an opponent with unknown virtues.

The foreign policy so far followed by Roosevelt has been pretty clear and pretty emphatic. While his actions have been marked with sobriety, statesmanship and a legal regard for his country's neutrality, he has never disguised his sympathies for the Democracies, never minced words while castigating the outrages of the Dictators. His classic condemnation of Mussolini's declaration of war on June 10—"plunging the dagger into the back of his neighbour"—is an instance in case.

Shadows Of Wilson

But all those months hung above him the Damocles' Sword of the election. It was the last year of his regime and he could not afford to strike out new lines of policy which his successor may not support, may even oppose.

Then there was the Congress with its historical prejudice against the President's authority to consider. Nor could Roosevelt forget that his predecessor in office in the last Great War died of a broken heart, all his work for world peace undone by his own Congress. The shadow of Woodrow Wilson loomed large on the White House.

In spite of all his thundering denunciations, therefore, Roosevelt had to walk warily and feel his way very cautiously around him. He had to assure friends and convince his foes that he was not dragging America into war while extending American help to the Allies. He was hampered, almost hamstrung, at every turn.

That is why on that fateful 15th of June, 1940, when Premier Reynaud sent his last S.O.S. across the seas, Roosevelt could do nothing more than promise to do his level best to help France. It was a poignant day in the annals of the Third Republic and equally poignant must it have been in the life of Roosevelt. If America had stretched its hand of comradeship to its former ally, probably France would have been saved. But Roosevelt was helpless. He could not commit his country to another war. He had to consider November 5!

Real Problem

And now November, 5 has come and gone and Roosevelt is not merely safe in his saddle but has added power to his elbow. He can shape the destinies of the United States—and maybe of the world—for four more complete years. Now he has got a more amenable Congress behind him and what is more, the suffrage of the people. His foreign policy has received the imprimatur of the electorate and he can go forward with faith in his heart and firmness in his steps. No longer need he vacillate, temporise or look before and after.

The biggest question mark before the world now is, therefore, whether America will join the war. With the reelection of Roosevelt the issue has been removed from the realm of possibility into the field of probability. True it is that the President has more than once given the solemn assurance that he will keep America out of the war. And there is no reason to suggest that he was being hypocritical in making such an affirmation.

But, to a realist, the problem is now not so much whether America will remain out of the war, but whether the war will remain out of America! The Axis Powers are under no delusion as to the meaning of Roosevelt's success. So far they have refrained from rubbing Americans the wrong way with an eye on the future. American journalists were treated with exaggerated courtesy and tact both in Berlin and Rome. Hitler more than once scouted the idea that he has any designs in the New World. Provided the Old World was left to him, he was more than ready to leave the New World to live in peace.

Full Circle

But the presidential election has put a new complexion on Axis-American relations. America, is under the new dispensation merely (and avowedly) non-belligerent, not neutral. It is committed to extending every possible aid to Britain. There is in fact going to be a pooling of technical, industrial and even scientific resources between the two Democracies. There has been a barter of destroyers with strategic bases and an air squadron of American volunteers is at present on active service in British skies.

Why should the Dictators, then, who have never been over-scrupulous in their treatment of neutral nations, bother any longer to be meticulous in their relations with a self-confessed non-neutral? Why should they see with open eyes more and more American aid being made available to Britain? Why should they even allow safe passage for peregrinating Yankees, who have no business to be in Europe anyway?

Some such considerations must have been at the back of the mind of Hitler when he refused safe conduct to an American ship which was intended to carry refugees from an Irish Port. This refusal is a departure from earlier practice and coming so quickly on the heel of Roosevelt's re-election, its meaning is unmistakable. That this will lead to a further straining of German-American relations goes without saying.

But supposing, something happens to the good ship? Suppose, some precious American lives are lost? What then? Will the history of the S.S. "Lusitania" be repeated? The slope of Mars is proverbially steep and will Uncle Sam find himself one fine morning again at war? Not maybe in 1940, but by 1941 the wheel might have well turned a full circle! Who knows?

Pregnant Remark

Not I? I am merely reasoning, not prophesying. But personally I am not prepared to bet a brass button against America joining the war? I am reminded in this connection of certain observations made in the Italian press when Rome finally threw its lots with Berlin. While believing that Turkey would not make common cause with Britain, the commentators noted that they would be very much surprised indeed if their country did not find itself at war with the United States before the end of the year!

That was a pregnant remark and its fruition may not be very remote. Whether American participation in war will bring a Totalitarian defeat much nearer or whether, as certain strategists propound, a non-belligerent America will be more helpful to Britain's victory, may be deferred for a latter discussion.

But one good result of Roosevelt's success may be mentioned here: and it is this, that it will be helpful in bringing about sooner or later, a rapprochement between the Democracies and Soviet Russia, without which it is difficult to visualise a lasting peace in the world. Willkie, with his typical capitalist complexes, would have definitely retarded this much-honed-for consummation.

Greek Gallantry

Turning from the New World to the Old, the Italo-Greek front is much in the same position as it was last week. That is to say, Mussolini has made no advance in Greece and Hitler has not made up his mind whether to advance into Greece. The Greeks are not merely showing a gallant resistance but have actually wrested the offensive from the Fascists.

Meanwhile Britain is making available all possible help to its new Ally and while the Royal Navy is dominating the Aegean Sea, advance units of the R.A.F. are establishing bases in Crete and elsewhere Detachments of the British Army are also reported to have landed in Greece.

Of these expeditionary units, the R.A.F. is naturally proving the most active and the most destructive. So long Italy was comparatively immune from the attention of the British bombers. But with the wanton attack on Greece, Italy has presented Britain with capital aerodromes from which British bombers can strike into the heart of Italy. Already Naples, Brindisi and other Italian ports have suffered considerable damage and the havoc will soon spread to other strategic centres, too.

No Facile Optimism

While this is excellent as far as it goes, it must not lead one to any facile optimism. The Greek David is no match for the Axis Goliath and at any moment the latter may start its "blitzkrieg." Hitler is said to be already considering ways and means to help his junior partner and he may at any moment order the 70 Nazi divisions, which are said to be massed in Rumania, (the report may be a bluff, for all one knows!) to march South.

This means violating the neutrality of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The latter country has the misfortune to lie on Musso's short cut to Salonika, which is one of the main objectives of Italian forces, and accordingly its territory has already been unofficially bombed in the typical Fascist fashion.

Much will depend upon the reactions of Turkey to Hitlers drive South-East. That country is the best prepared amongst the Balkan nations to stand up to Hitler's hordes and after the gallant example of Greece, it will surely refuse to bow to the Axis. Hitler knows that too well and that is perhaps why he is marking time on the frontiers of Rumania.

Hitler Raves Against 'Churchill & Co.'

Says Present Conflagration Is Not Germany's Fault

BERLIN, November 8.

Hitler began his speech, according to a fuller version, by recalling the year 1933, which was the climax in the struggle for power in Germany and which, he said, saw the beginning of social legislation which even to-day the so-called democracies had ignored.

Even then England was our enemy. When I say England, I know full well that the people and the leaders are not one and the same thing.

A small clique of international democrats, Jews and plutocrats, rule that land, and this clique even then incited war.

They were the same then as they are to-day. The victors of the last war had not kept one of their promises. The greatest breach of faith of all time had begun.

Hitler then referred to his first attempt to seize power, the apparent collapse in 1923 and the unparalleled fight to victory of his party in the following years, adding, "I have never sought vice and brawling. It had always been my aim to convince the German people and to win them over. I have never defended myself, only when the other man shook his fist in my face."

Hitler proceeded that Germany had begun to flourish, but in proportion as Germany rose, the envy of those men who had once before drawn Germany into war had increased.

Attack On Churchill

"Messrs. Churchill and company immediately began their inciting. What does democracy or authoritarian state mean to those international hyenas? It does not interest them at all. They are interested in only one thing: Is anyone prepared to allow himself to be robbed? If democracy is stupid enough to accept such a state of things, well and good."

Hitler then reviewed the road along which the Nazi party had travelled and which Germany, now fighting for her existence, must traverse. Hitler described the battle against the Jews who, he said, had to-day been banished from Germany once and for all.

Hitler with biting sarcasm referred to "predictions and forecasts of the enemy" which, he stated, had all miscarried or were in the process of miscarrying. After recalling the sweeping military events of the past twelve months, Hitler spoke approvingly of the discipline and bearing of the German home front.

Hitler next referred to the international struggle started against New Germany both from within and from without and said that attempts to hatch a revolution from within and to bring about a complete encirclement from without led to the same results as those of all previous attempts. Every attempt to mobilise states against us by means of agreements and pacts only resulted in my speeding up the rearmament a little."

Hitler's Intentions

Hitler then proceeded to say that it was his intention to restore the precious relations and friendship with England, but unfortunately it failed. But it was not Germany's fault. At the last moment he made greatest offers to the British Ambassador, but certain war interests had been at work for years. There could be no doubt that one day the British people would be set against Germany.

Hitler added as Britain had already determined to declare war upon Germany he hoped they would do so while he was still alive, for he knew that it must be the hardest struggle into which Germany had ever been forced.

"I am firmly convinced that this struggle will not differ a hair's breadth in its result from the struggle which I fought out at one time alone.

I am convinced that Providence has led me thus far and kept me from all danger to allow me to conduct this war of German people. It is therefore my unshakeable resolve that the present war shall not end as others did."

Struggle To Continue Until Victory

The German News Agency in its reports of the speech says, "The hall resounded with loud cheers and shouts of Hell when the Fuehrer gave the lie to Britain's campaign of illusion and her false conclusion of hard facts.

The whole passion of his soul revealed itself as he explained to his followers that the struggle will go on until the German people achieve victory."

BOMBING OF YUGOSLAV TERRITORY

Belgrade Sends Demarche To Athens, Rome And London

BELGRADE, Nov. 9.

GOVERNMENT MADE A DEMARCHE TO ATHENS, ROME AND LONDON HOPING THAT STEPS WOULD BE TAKEN TO AVOID A REPETITION OF INCIDENTS SUCH AS THE RECENT BOMBING OF MONASTIR, AND RESERVING THE RIGHT TO CLAIM INDEMNITY FOR INJURIES AND DAMAGE DUE TO THE BOMBING ON THE BASIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE ENQUIRY INTO THE INCIDENT. —REUTER.

Sequel To Nazi "No" To American Request

LONDON, Nov 8.

The refusal of safe conduct by the German Government for an American ship to proceed to Ireland to bring back United States citizens has caused the United States Government to abandon the plan, according to a report from Washington.—Reuter.

Barony For Wolmer

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The King has signified his intention of conferring a barony on Viscount Wolmer who was recently appointed Cement Controller.

Viscount Wolmer who is Conservative Member of Parliament for Aldershot now joins his father, the Earl of Selborne, in the House of Lords thus creating a vacancy for Aldershot.—Reuter.

Japanese Drive For Dutch East Indies

U. S. COUNTER-MOVE TO OFFSET TROOP CONCENTRATIONS IN FORMOSA AND HAINAN

WASHINGTON, November 9.

The United States' concern about the Dutch Indies was indicated by a question to Mr. Cordell Hull on Friday whether there was any official information that the Japanese troops, being withdrawn from South China, were bound for the Dutch Indies.

Mr. Hull replied he had no information beyond what appeared in the press. He had no idea why large number of troops were gathering in Formosa and Hainan Island.

According to reports reaching here from other than press sources, besides men, thousands of draft animals recently also sailed from Haiphong and Tongking for an unknown destination.

About a hundred planes also left on the ground that sufficient damage had been done to the Burma Road to enable such a withdrawal to be made.

While reports of large military concentrations at Formosa and Hainan continue to arrive here, there is no news of any considerable Japanese naval movements without which such an adventure in the Dutch Indies would, obviously, be impossible.

U. S. May Use Singapore As Naval Base

When President Roosevelt's attention was drawn to reports from London stating that "high official sources" indicated that Singapore might be used as a base by the American navy, the President would only say that high official sources in London had made no such statement.

The general impression gained was that the report was substantially correct. It is, therefore, felt that with naval bases east and west of her, available to a hostile fleet, Japan would think twice before moving down towards the Dutch Indies.

There is reason to believe that conversations about naval defensive co-operation in the Pacific between the United States, Britain and Australia will be resumed as soon as Lord Lothian returns, possibly next week.

Sweeping Proposals To Help Britain

Important proposals favourable to the British cause are likely to be tried out shortly on public opinion. If the reaction is favourable the Roosevelt Administration is likely to act, states an influential commentator, who says the proposals are: (first) an easing of the neutrality act to permit American shipping to carry supplies to Britain; (Second) an easing of the Johnson Act to permit of direct financial aid to "Britain"; (Third) a gift to Britain of the secret super-bombsight; (Fourth) resistance to the Hoover plan for feeding the population of the German-occupied territory; (Fifth) the withdrawal of recognition of the Petain Government or at least curbing of its agents in this country.

President Roosevelt revealed at a press conference to-day that he had forecast 340 electoral votes for himself as the result of the election compared with 449 that he actually received.

President Roosevelt laughingly admitted that he had lost several wagers on the election day at his Hyde Park home as to how the various sections of the country would vote. The President said that States worth about 110 votes in electoral college had surprised him, but he declined to specify which States he had in mind.

Frontier Incidents

Sofia Makes Representation To Rumania

SOFIA, Nov. 9.

Allegations that Bulgarian refugees from Northern Dobruja have been roughly handled and their property seized at frontier posts controlled solely by Rumanians, are made in representations which the Bulgarian Government have addressed to the Rumanian Government about the activities of Rumanian frontier authorities.—Reuter.

VON PAPEN RETURNING TO TURKEY

ISTANBUL, Nov. 9.

It is learned that Von Papen is shortly returning by a special 'plane from Berlin where he was summoned ten days ago following the Italian invasion of Greece.—Reuter.

Manchester Aircraft Fund

London, Nov. 8.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester appeals through Reuter to Mancunians overseas to subscribe to the Manchester Aircraft Fund.

It is hoped to raise 1,00,000 sterling for the provision of fighter aircraft. 22,000 sterling have already been subscribed. The contributions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Town Hall, Manchester.—Reuter.

NAZIS CAUSE POOR DAMAGE

Morrison's Estimate From Orders To Replace Material In Industrial Buildings

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Bomb damage to Britain's vital factories is as little as about one-quarter of one per cent. This was indicated by the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison speaking at a Conference on the Government's policy on working after an air raid warning was sounded.

"The direct effect of German bombing on our vital factories," he said, "must be considered very poor return for the number of bombs and the number of plane-hours which the enemy expended."

Mr. Morrison said that figures collected by a well-known firm which supplied great quantities of constructional material for industrial buildings showed that orders received for material to replace that which had been damaged amounted to one quarter of one per cent. of the material originally supplied. This, said Mr. Morrison, was a fair and representative sample of the extent of the damage to the country's vast production scheme —Reuter.

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Wanted a tall, white and extremely beautiful girl preferably knowing Indian music and dance for handsome bachelor England returned drawing 2,000 monthly belonging to a millionaire known family social reformer and Assembly, Members. Beauty the only consideration. No caste restrictions but Brahmans preferred. Apply Box No. 13,843. 'B.C.'

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Wanted financier or influential person for life office management who can invest or get invested Rs. 75,000/-. Apply Box No. 13845, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Shop Assistant for XMas Season Knowledge of Shorthand and typing a qualification. Apply stating lowest salary required to Box No. 13846, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Jaipur State.

Wanted an Electrical and Mechanical Engineer for the Jaipur State.

Qualifications.—A properly trained Electrical and Mechanical Engineer possessing the rank of Chartered Electrical Engineer with at least 5 years' experience in responsible charge of Diesel Engine Power Generating Plant E.H.T. and H.T. Transmission and distribution work. Age must not be under 32 or over 45 years.

Pay & Allowances.—(a) Pay Rs. 800/- p.m. (British Indian Currency).

(b) Motor Car Allowance Rs. 100/- p.m. (British Indian Currency).

House accommodation.—Free. Simply furnished house.

Period of appointment.—One year in the first instance. Service may be terminated on three months' notice on either side.

Leave & T.A.—In accordance with State Rules.

Apply on the prescribed form, obtainable from the office of the undersigned, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and quote two references to the Chairman, Public Service Commission, Jaipur State, Jaipur (Rajputana). Applications to reach the Chairman, Public Service Commission, Jaipur, latest by the 2nd December, 1940.

3721.

NOTICE.

MHOW CANTONMENT

Wanted a Lady Doctor as Assistant Surgeon in the Mhow Cantonment General Hospital, Mhow C. I.

Qualifications: That the Lady Doctor should be a M.B.B.S., preferably D.G.O. Diploma or with five years experience in recognised Hospital.

Private practice is permitted provided it does not interfere with the Hospital duties.

Consolidated pay Rs. 200/-.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the Cantonment Executive Officer not later than the 23rd of November, 1940.

JAGDISH RAI, CAPTAIN,
Cantt. Executive Officer,
Mhow Cantonment.
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(3708)

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 p m. (S. T.) at Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Cottage Piano, Chesterfield sets, Portable typewriter, Singer Machine, Safes. Gramophone. Remington Typewriter. Wardrobes, etc.

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A splendidly situated only one modern office room, south-westerly, over-looking garden. surrounded by Banks. Rent reduced to Rs. 75/-. Zoroastrian Association. 16, Elphinstone Circle. (13829)

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Earn Rs. Six daily Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (13817)

The Kind of Vital Drama that Makes the Screen fairly Pulse with Life!

NATIONAL STUDIOS' SOCIAL CLASSIC

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Featuring:
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EXTRA ATTRACTION—
NAGA DANCE
TOPICAL

2ND WEEK AT
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Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"MATINEE at 1 p.m. TO-DAY"
A Supreme Release.

3 Third Week! Thrilling
HEAR THE VOICE OF THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL!
Sit. MORARJI DESAI
"HINDUSTAN HAMARA"
FILM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. (Calcutta's) National Epic!
Starring:—JAMUNA who sings four delightful song hits with PADMADEVI, NANDREKAR, etc.
Drawing Crowds at
NOVELTY
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1-30 p.m.
Talkies. ..... Grant Rd.,
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Memorable for its pictorial Splendour—!
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Ranjit's Smashing Social
DIVALI
Held over for 4th Week
Director:
JAYANT DESAI
Cast:—
MADHURI, MOTILAL, VASANTI.
Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
Matinees on Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p m
OPERA HOUSE

2 Second Soulful Week
THE MOST MEMORABLE DOMESTIC DRAMA
So Powerfully Presented On The Screen
TARUN PICTURES' Heart-Rending Social
Trust -Your- Wife!
(NIRALI-DUNIYA)

Starring:—

LALITA PAWAR
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Drawing Crowds at
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Lamington Rd.
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The screen unfolds a crimson chapter from the documentary heritage of the nation
PRAKASH PICTURES
Top-notch contribution
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Co-starring:
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9th WEEK at
KRISHNA TALKIES
(Dubash Theatre)
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STAGE FILM CO.
"PĀK DĀMAN"
(SHAHEED-E-NAZ)
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Daily: 4-15, 7, 10 p.m.
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MINERVA
An Evergreen Release.

Hitler's Beer Cellar On Fire!

British Bombers Over Munich As Fuehrer Spoke

MUNITION WORKS DAMAGED

R. A. F. Bomb Industrial Centres In Italy

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Press Association learns that during the attack on Munich last night one of the stick bombs overshot the mark and hit the famous Beer Cellar starting a large fire

MUNICH BOMBED AS HITLER SPOKE

Reuter's Air Correspondent writes: "The R.A.F. raid on Munich during Friday night began, I understand, a little more than one hour after Hitler was scheduled to speak there. Hitler's speech was timed to start at 6-20 p.m. (G.M.T.) and the first British bomber reached the city soon after 7-30 p.m. (G.M.T.). Thus the Fuehrer would just have got well into his stride when the R.A.F. began their call. He was due to speak for about two hours. The R.A.F. stayed until well after he had finished, the last plane leaving Munich at about 9-15 p.m. (G.M.T.) British raiders using heavy calibre bombs were also used to plaster shunting yards in the beer cellar's vicinity. Hitler must, therefore, have clearly heard the crash and thud of bursting British bombs.

MUNITION WORKS DAMAGED

Further details of last night's R.A.F. attacks over Germany and German-occupied area show that Bomber Command struck heavily at armament and munition works of Krups at Essen and inflicted severe damage on the factories. Other forces of aircraft attacked synthetic oil plant at Cologne and set a large part on fire. Blast furnaces at Dusseldorf, port of Dusiberg, and shipping at Dunkirk harbour were also bombed.

Aircraft of Coastal and Bomber Command carried out concentrated attacks on submarine base at O'Lorient. Several aerodromes in Germany and German occupied territory were also attacked. None of the British aircraft was missing.

R.A.F. OVER MILAN AND TURIN

Military objectives at Munich were heavily bombed on Friday night during R.A.F.'s attack on Germany, it is stated authoritatively. The first British bombing force reached Munich, which is more than six hundred miles from this country, before 8 p.m. (G.M.T.) Milan and Turin were among other towns visited by the R.A.F during Friday night.

INDUSTRIAL ITALY BOMBED.

R.A.F. bombers were over Munich last night while Hitler and many

(Continued on page 19)

R. A. F. Interferes With Hitler's Broadcast

Fuehrer Forced Back Into His Steel Train

LONDON, Nov. 9.

It is possible that this year the famous Beer Cellar celebrations were "stage-managed" and that Hitler was elsewhere, particularly in view of the scare he received last year, when a bomb, the mystery of which has not yet been solved, exploded and seriously damaged the premises just after he had left. But in London there is little doubt that Hitler and many of his associates were, indeed, there. The R.A.F. certainly interfered with the arrangements for broadcasting Hitler's speech.

During the Italian Radio News Bulletin at 18-00 (G.M.T.) it was first announced that Hitler would be broadcasting at the scheduled time but towards the end of the bulletin it was stated that the broadcast was cancelled. The German Deutschlander station announced at 18-00 (G.M.T.) that because all the German radio stations now close down at 18-15 (G.M.T.), (a fact generally believed to be due to the R.A.F.'s nightly visits) the Fuehrer's broadcast would not be heard in Germany until the following morning. This is the first time that the R.A.F. are known, speaking colloquially, to have "kept an appointment" with the Fuehrer, and excitement undoubtedly ran high in the squadrons selected for the job.

LESSON TO HITLER

It has been the ambition of every man in the service to give a lesson to Hitler and his "old school tie" friends—as they are flippantly known to the R.A.F. —since they have made it clear by sending the Luftwaffe to bomb Buckingham Palace that they would kill the King and Queen if they could. As the Beer Cellar is not far from the city railway communications, it is reasonably certain that "the old guard" got a severe shaking, heavy calibre bombs having straddled the area effectively. "It is amusing to think", I was told this on Saturday morning, "that Hitler may have been forced back into his steel train. Perhaps they shunted it back into the tunnel."—Reuter.

Straining Every Nerve To Accelerate Production

CHURCHILL CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT FOR HELP TO BRITAIN

"We Are Doing Our Best To Aid Greeks In Their Struggle"

LONDON, Nov. 9.

MR. CHURCHILL, SPEAKING AT LORD MAYOR OF LONDON'S LUNCHEON, SAID THAT NONE OF THEIR PREDECESSORS HAD EVER MET, EVEN IN THE MOST FORMIDABLE OF STRUGGLES THROUGH WHICH WE HAD PASSED, WHEN THE NAME OF LONDON OR THE QUALITIES OF ITS CITIZENS WERE HELD IN GREATER HONOUR AND RESPECT WHEREVER FORTITUDE AND FREEDOM WERE CHERISHED IN ANY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

Mr. Churchill thanked the previous speaker for his reference to the illness of Mr. Chamberlain, under whom so many of them had served, and whose illness had caused them all the greatest sorrow. Recalling that it was now six months since the King and Parliament had confided to him and his colleagues their very grave and heavy task.

Mr. Churchill said "It is lucky that we did not make any extravagant optimistic promises or predictions, because a succession of melancholy disasters, terrible assaults and trials have fallen upon us. We have to face these great calamities. We have come through the disasters. We have surmounted perils so far but the fact remains that, at the present, time, all we have got to show is survival and increasing strength and an inflexible will to win. The outside world, which a little while ago took only a modest view of our prospects, now believes that Britain will survive."

AID BY AMERICA

Mr. Churchill said that in spite of all the blows we had endured, and under all the burdens we had borne, and amid so many deadly threats "we have not abandoned one jot of any of our obligations or undertakings towards the captive or enslaved countries of Europe or towards any of those countries who still act with us. On the contrary, since we have been left alone in this world struggle, we have reaffirmed or defined more precisely all the causes of all the countries, with whom or for whom we drew the sword. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium the greatest of all, France, the latest of all, Greece—for all those we will toil and strive and our victory will supply the liberation of them all."

Mr. Churchill said that they were deeply touched by the promise of material aid made by Mr. Willkie on behalf of the Republican party. He offered congratulations of Britain to President Roosevelt—the illustrious American statesman who had never failed to give us a helping hand. The help Britain had been promised by the United States took the form at present of a most abundant sharing with us of the fruits of the gigantic munitions production which were now being set on foot throughout the matchless workshops, furnaces, and foundaries of the United States.

ACCELERATION OF PRODUCTION

The reason why Britain did not take the initiative against the enemy was that her production in munitions was now only in the early part of its second year, and that the enormous factories and plant which were laid down on or shortly before the outbreak of the war, were only now beginning to come into production. The Germans had long passed the culminating point of munitions production which was reached usually about the fourth year Britain's army must be equipped, trained and perfected into a strong and keen offensive weapon. Above all, the British Air Force must add superiority of number to that superiority of quality which in the machines and still more in the manhood they had displayed. "We are straining every nerve to accelerate our production and with the ardent and resolute aid of British labour guided by science and improved organisation, I do not doubt that we shall succeed."

AID TO GREECE

Here was where help from across the ocean was especially valuable and he welcomed cordially the aid promised from the United States as well as the important contributions already received. The enemy was doing his utmost to cut Britain off from vital supplies, and the maintenance of seapower of the ocean routes was an absolute necessity to their victory. Britain was striving for the freedom of nations against the oppressor, for the progress of the peoples through the process of self-government and for the creation of a wider brotherhood among men which alone would bring back prosperity and peace.

Amid cheers Mr. Churchill expressed Britain's sympathy and admiration for the small heroic country of Greece now defending their soil against the latest Italian outrage. "To them we send from the heart of Old London our heart-felt promise that, amid all our burdens and anxieties, we are doing our best to aid them in their struggle and that we will never cease to strike at the foul aggressor in ever-increasing strength from this time forth until the crimes and treacheries which hang around the neck of Mussolini and disgrace the Italian name have been brought to condign exemplary justice."—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's condition is unchanged. He is seriously ill at his country house in Hampshire. The King and the Queen recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and stayed about an hour with them.—Reuter.

end.

Moscow's Part In Axis Game

MYSTERIOUS MOVE OF GERMAN, ITALIAN AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

A PARLEY BETWEEN THE GERMAN, ITALIAN AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTERS TO DISCUSS THE PART THAT MOSCOW SHALL PLAY IN THE WAR IS EXPECTED TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK, SAYS A ROME TELEGRAM TO THE "NEW YORK TIMES".

THE PLACE OF THE MEETING IS NOT DISCLOSED. BUT IT IS THOUGHT THAT IT WILL BE IN GERMANY, ADDS THE TELEGRAM.—REUTER.

GERMANY LOSES LAST CHANCE

"Skill Of Airmen Has Saved Britain", Says Henderson

LONDON, Nov. 9.

"GERMANY HAS NOW LOST THE LAST CHANCE OF WINNING THE WAR," WAS THE OPINION EXPRESSED BY SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, FORMER BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN, SPEAKING AT LINCOLN. HE SAID THAT HE HAD NOT ALTERED THE OPINION UTTERED IN SEPTEMBER LAST YEAR, THAT IF GERMANY HAD NOT WON BY JUNE THIS YEAR, SHE WOULD HAVE LOST THE CHANCE BY THIS MONTH OF NOVEMBER. SIR NEVILE HENDERSON ADDED THAT GERMANY VERY NEARLY DID WIN THE WAR IN JUNE, BUT THE AMAZING SKILL OF THE AIRMEN AND THE VALOUR OF THE ARMY AND THE NAVY HAD SAVED BRITAIN.—Reuter.

"WAR BROUGHT NEAR TO AUSTRALIANS"

But No Cause Of Alarm, Assures Mr. Menzies

MELBOURNE, Nov. 9.

These disasters have brought the war very near to the Australians, declared the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, commenting on the sinking of the British and American ships, off the Australian coast

Mr. Menzies declared that there was no cause for public alarm, adding that the navy had the matter well in hand. There were no passengers aboard the British vessel, whose name is still not given. The explosion occurred at midnight, and the ship sank after 45 minutes. Three life-boats were launched and the crew spent nine hours in open boats with high seas running, eventually being landed at a fishing village. One man out of 56 is missing.

The American ship "City of Rayville" 5,883 tons) also lost one man out of a crew numbering 38. Watchers from a light house saw flares followed by the flames of an explosion upon which volunteers manned boats and picked up the American crew. 14 miles out.—Reuter.

"MILLION JAPANESE CASUALTIES."

CHUNGKING, Nov. 8.

Japan in three years' hostilities has suffered one million casualties of which one quarter were killed and the remainder wounded or sick, states General Pai Ghunghsi, Chief of General Staff of the Chinese army, in reviewing the Sino-Japanese military situation. The General adds that Japan can mobilise 75 or 80 divisions of which 42 divisions are being used in China, and nine and a half in Manchuria, or two-thirds of Japan's total strength. The cost of the campaign to Japan was 16,000 million yen.—Reuter.

MAHATMA "IN GOD'S HANDS"

"Will Avoid Fast If Possible"

BENARES, Nov. 9.

"Will avoid if possible", says Mahatma Gandhi replying to Pandit Malaviya's telegram which urged Mahatma Gandhi not to undertake a fast.

The following is the text of the Mahatma's reply:—"Know your love. Understand your anxiety. I am in God's hands. Will avoid if possible."—A. P.

PARLEYS WITH MAHATMA

C. P. Congress Committee's Representatives' Move

NAGPUR, Nov. 9.

It is learned here that the representatives of the three Provincial Congress Committees in C.P. and Berar, namely, Nagpur, Mahakoshal and Berar will hold discussions with Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram to-morrow evening. The Nagpur P.C.C. will be represented by the newly elected President, Mr. Gopalrao Kaley, Berar by its President Mr. Brijlal Biyani, and Mahakoshal by Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, ex-Premier, in the absence of a duly elected President for that P.C.C. Jamnalal Bajaj who is at present in Wardha, will also attend the meeting.—A.P.

Brijlal Biyani Interviews Mahatma

AKOLA, Nov. 9

The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani interviews Mahatma Gandhi today. He will meet Gandhiji again tomorrow afternoon at Sewagram whereafter he will leave for Akola. —United Press.

News From Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 9.

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, and Gangadharrao Deshpande, the Karnatak Leader, left Wardha this evening.

Mahatma Gandhi attended the meeting of the All-India Charkha Sangha this evening.

Dr. Prafulla Ghosh is leaving Wardha to-morrow.—A.P.

"Keep Fires Burning", Says Azad

NAGPUR, Nov. 9

"Keep the fires burning and burning," said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in the course of a message to Indian workers conveyed through Mr. V. R. Kalappa President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, while passing through Nagpur 'en route' to Delhi this morning.—United Press.

Raids On Italian Invasion Bases

Enemy Makes Frantic Efforts To Recapture Gallabat

CAIRO, November 8.

The situation at Gallabat, whose capture by the British was announced yesterday, is still somewhat obscure. It is learned in Cairo to-night (Friday) that the Italians are making frantic efforts to re-capture the township and enemy air attacks against British positions have been very heavy.

Although British forces are resisting stubbornly, the terms of to-day's G. H. Q. communique, in which mention is made of positions "we temporarily occupy" suggest it is not Britain's intention to hold these at any price.

ENEMY MOPPED UP

Skirmishing and patrol activity continued in the hilly Jebel-Tendelai area, 35 miles north-east of Kassala, where a party of Italian forces was mopped up. The British captured one enemy officer and 133 other ranks.

A fierce air battle during the British re-capture of Gallabat is revealed in an R. A. F. communique issued on Friday night.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed for certain and another possibly. The R. A. F. also suffered losses, two planes being shot down on the British side of the line and one over enemy territory.

All the three pilots escaped by parachute and only one fell in enemy land. Two other R. A. F. aircraft are missing.

ENEMY AIR BASE BOMBED

R. A. F. heavy bombers returned on Thursday to attack Italy's Albanian air base Valona following the initial visit paid by other bomber aircraft on Wednesday.

Five tons of bombs were dropped which caused much damage, it is officially stated in a communique issued here on Friday night.

R. A. F. reconnaissance planes also paid a visit to Italy's invasion bases of Taranto and Brindisi. Four enemy fighters attacked an R. A. F. formation, but for their pains one of their number was seriously damaged and the "recco" flight was continued.

Other reconnaissances were carried out over the Ionian and Aegean seas.

SIWA OASES RAIDED

The Siwa Oases in the western desert was twice raided by Italian aircraft. Damage was slight but six persons, including three women were killed and two others wounded.

The raids were carried out by Savoia bombers escorted by fighters in daylight on Thursday. One enemy fighter is believed to have been damaged.—Reuter.

U. S. Boat "City Of Rayville" Sunk

MELBOURNE, Nov. 9.

Mr. W. M. Hughes announced that the American ship "City of Rayville" has been sunk, presumably by a mine and all the crew of 38 have been saved except one.

WAS IT TORPEDOED?

Some of the survivors of the "City of Rayville" suggest that the explosion may have been caused by a torpedo.

MINES DESTROYED

Naval ships have destroyed several mines in the area in which two ships were sunk. This was announced by Mr. Hughes on Saturday.—Reuter.

ENEMY SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Two enemy supply ships have been destroyed by the submarine "Sturggon".—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NO MAHATMA-LINLITHGOW TALKS?

PATNA, Nov. 9.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Member of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress told the Associated Press this morning that in the present circumstances he did not see any chance of Mahatma Gandhi meeting the Viceroy in the near future.

The members of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature, he said, had been permitted to participate only in those discussions in the Central Assembly which related to the present Finance Bill. He added, however that the Working Committee had given the choice to the Congress Party in the Central Legislature of attending any other sitting which might be in connection with India's war efforts involving fresh taxation.

Dr. Prasad is expected to stay here for a few days.—A.P.

HOCKEY REFEREE KILLED

Sequel To Exchange Of Hot Words On Field

DHOLPUR, Nov. 9.

A fight between rival hockey teams on the field over the referee's decision resulted in the referee being killed, says a report from Partabpur. Dissatisfaction with the referee's decision, it is stated, led to exchange of hot words between the members of the teams. This was followed by a fight in which the referee was killed and several players on either side were injured.—A. P.

Several Killed During Raid Over Britain

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Referring to the air raid on the London area and surrounding districts, says an Air Ministry Communique, the attacks was somewhat severe at first but soon diminished in intensity though it continued on a much reduced scale for some time after midnight.

Some persons were killed or injured and a number of buildings damaged but the damage and casualties were less than on the previous night. Raids were also made on a number of other parts of the country. Little damage and few casualties are reported.

One of our pilots reported to be missing yesterday is now safe. Our losses therefore were six aircraft and three pilots.

VICHY SUBMARINE SCUTTLED

ELIZABETHVILLE (Belgian Congo), Nov. 9.

The crew of the Vichy submarine "Poncelet" scuttled the vessel near Port Gentil (Gabon) on the arrival of Free French Forces, according to news from Brazzaville. There was no fighting and the crew were rescued.—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Sud 11, 1997
Muslim: Sawal 9, 1359
Parsi: Khordad 7, 1310
Hightide: 8-42; 21-48
Lowtide: 2-25; 15-14
Sunrise: 6h. 44m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.

LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

A general meeting of the League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the office of "Independent India." All members are requested to attend punctually.

12,500-METRES CROSS COUNTRY RUN

The Cross Country Run organised by the B.P.O.A. for to-day (Sunday), the 10th Nov. has been cancelled.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received a tear-off calendar for Samvat 1997 from M. Vadilal and Co., Ahmedabad.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd.

BHAVSAR SEVA SAMAJ

The second half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Dahiwadi, 46, Maruti Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. P. R. Javeri will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Sadashivrao Wakankar.

JAMIYATUL MUSLIMEEN, RATNAGIRI

To amend the constitution of the Jamiyat a meeting of the Jamiyatul Muslimeen, Distt. Ratnagiri, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Parkar Agency, 105, Janjikar St., Bombay No. 3.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEET SABHA

A grand musical entertainment by Sangeeta Vidwan, Madura Sri Mani Aiyar (Vocal), Varahur Sri Muthuswamy Aiyar (Violin) and Madras Sri Venu Naiker (Mridangam) to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the South Indian Education Society's School Hall, Brahmin Wada Rd., Matunga G.I.P.

KARNATAK FREE HIGH SCHOOL

The 16th anniversary of the above school will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, J.P., ex-Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, will preside. A social drama in Kannada will also be staged.

BOMBAY BET SHARIREEK SHIKSHAN PARISHAD

The first session of the wrestling matches under the auspices of the above-named Parishad (Conference) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Poman Building, near Byculla Station Rd., Bombay. This session will be presided over by Mr. N M. Kamte, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA

The President and the workers of the Mogaveera Yuvaka Sangha will be "At Home" to Rajakarya Prasakta Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, J.P., to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in the office of the Sangha at 46, Churchgate St., in honour of the title of 'Rajakarya Prasakta' conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

PUBLIC MEETING OF GOANS

Under the auspices of the Goa Hindu Association, the Goa Kamgar Sangh, the Goa Congress Committee, the Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal, the Gomantak Daivadnya Brahmin Samaj and the Gomantak Maratha Samaj a public meeting of all Goans in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Congress Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., Girgaum to urge upon the Goa Government the necessity of issuing printed census forms, etc. in Marathi also as has been their policy in the past and not merely in Portuguese and Konkani in connection with the ensuing Census in Goa with a view to facilitating the Hindus who form one-half of the population of Goa and whose recognised language for centuries is Marathi only.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Johnny Apollo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hired Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Night Train To Munich" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sea Hawk" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"I Married Adventure" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Geeta" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Sanskar" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Har-Jeet" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pak-Daman" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Trust Your Wife" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Divali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Hindustan Hamara" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF CEMENT

Police Prosecutor Applies For Transfer Of Case

Ambalal Fulchand Shah, a Cement Merchant, charged with selling adulterated cement as genuine, and his son Natvarlal and their servants Mahadeo Rama Jadhav who abetted in the alleged offence, were produced before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Police Court, on Saturday, when the Police Prosecutor applied for a transfer of the case to the Rahuri Court in Ahmednagar.

The Police Prosecutor argued that the suspects having marketed the adulterated commodity in Ahmednagar must face their trial in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr. A. T. Janai arguing on behalf of the suspects pleaded that the alleged offence having been committed in Bombay it followed necessarily the trial should be conducted in the same place. He further argued that in the absence of a warrant issued by the Rahuri Court, the local Court could not pass orders for such a transfer.

The case remains adjourned till November 19.

Tardeo Prohibition Day Programme

To eradicate completely the evil of drink from our Society, the citizens of Tardeo locality have decided to celebrate the Prohibition Day, to-day (Sunday). Following is the programme:—

Morning 6 to 8: Prabhat Pheri from Gora Gandhi compound, Grant Rd. Station, Old Chikhalwadi, Tardeo Rd., Mahalaxmi Cross Rd., German Chawl. 7-30 to 8 Cycle procession. 8-30 to 10-30 Lectures. President: Sjt Nagindas Master. Speakers: Sjts. S. K. Patil, M.L.A., R. S. Nimbkar, Mansingrao Jagtap and Dr. Anklesaria. 11 to 1-30 p.m. Propaganda: Volunteers to distribute Prohibition literature. Collection of funds.

Afternoon 2 to 5 p.m. For women only. Haldi Kumkum. President: Dr. (Miss) Shantabai Saptarshi, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. Speakers: Mrs. Yamunabai Herlekar, M.A., Miss Shantabai Bhalerao, M.A. Miss Kamal R. Samant, Advocate.

Mela: Nutan Digvijaya Bal Mela.

Evening: 5 to 7 p.m. Lectures. President: Sjt. B. G. Kher, B.A., LL.B., ex-Prime Minister, B.P. Lecturers: Sjts. K. M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., ex-Home Member, B.P.; Dr. Gilder, M.D., ex-Minister for Health.

8-30 to 10 p.m. Cinema show (free): "Sharabi, Ek-yala."

Ranji Trophy

W. I. STATES BEAT NAWANAGAR

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 9.

In the Ranji Trophy, the Western Indian States won their match against Nawanagar by two wickets. Western India made 205 for 8 in their second innings.

In the first day's match on Friday, Nawanagar had made 117 in the first innings to which the Western India had replied with 57. Nawanagar in their second knock made 140.—A.P.

MAN WOUNDED IN FACTION FIGHT

A free fight between two parties of Pathans employed in a factory at Reay Road on Saturday night resulted in injuries to several of them Mohamed Ashaq Aga Mohamed who sustained three stab-wounds in the course of the fighting is now lying in the J. J. Hospital.

Six persons have been arrested in this connection. Further inquiries are proceeding.

To-morrow's Flag Day

IN AID OF CONG. STORM RELIEF FUND

The Hon. Secretaries of the Congress Storm Relief Committee announce:—To-morrow (Monday) will be observed all over the City of Bombay as the 'Flag Day' to popularise collections for the Congress Storm Relief Fund. About one thousand volunteers including Sevikas, will move in all the Wards of the City with Tri-Colour Button Flags and sealed Collection Boxes of the Congress Storm Relief Committee. These volunteers will wear special badges authorised by the Relief Committee. Citizens are requested to buy National Flags and thereby help the people in distress. There is no fixed price for the token flag. Any coin that can be easily spared is welcome.

VARIETY CONCERT

A Variety Concert in aid of the Congress Storm Relief Fund will take place on Wednesday (Nov. 13), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sunderbai Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Hall, 1/2, Carnegey Rd., off Queen's Rd. Tickets are available at the Congress House.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

First M. B. B. S. Examination Results

The following are the names of successful candidates at the first M.B.B.S. Examination (Old and New rules) of the Bombay University held in October last:—

Old Rules:—G R Dholakia, K A Kamdar, A. L Ketkar, F G Mehta, Mohemed Habeeb-ur-Rahman, P. R. Velani.

New Rules:—S R Ambekar, H T Campwala, S Chatterjee, G K Chitale, S V D'Abreo, S G Dalal, M D Deshpande, G D Dhavle, N R Dhawale, F B Dhondi, Fattahulla Subhanulla, Miss K Fatterpaker, Miss C Fernandes, Miss D M Fonseca, T Fonseca, Miss G R Irani, Miss Z Jamall, K V Javle, Miss N B Kamath, A T Kamdar, Miss M V Kelkar, B C Kothari, S K Kudva, M J Lalwani, Miss J K Lashkari, Miss A M Mehta, M R Mistry, Miss S J Mistry, Miss K Munshi Usha, M V Nadkarni, Miss T R Nanji, D S Narvekar, F A Nazareth, S T Ohol, Miss K H Pastakia, M M Patel, V A Patel, Peermahomed Hassan, M V Phadke, E J Sequeira, M K Tambekar, D D Vaidya, S M Wagle, Miss S G Wagle, S M Wani, H M Patel.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION HOME

Applications are invited for few seats in Ramkrishna Mission Students' Home at Khar. The home is situated in the modern suburb of Bombay with all amenities. Applications must be from College students, preferably in Arts.

BROADWAY TALKIES
Dadar,

Best Musical Extravaganza on 10th November at 10-30 A.M.
"CHINTAMANI"
(in Tamil)
Starring:—
M. K. THAYAGARAJA BHAGAVATHAR,
K. ASWATHAMMA,
Y. V. RAO & OTHERS.
Rare opportunity—DON'T MISS.

Rare opportunity to South Indian residents at Matunga and Suburbs. Srimati S. Radha, the Senior pupil of Kalakshetra.
in
BHARATA-NATYA
at
The Astika Samaj, Matunga
on
Sunday 10th November 1940 at 6-30 p.m.
Rates of admission:—
Rs. 2|4, 1|2|- & 0-9-0
Tickets available at ASTIKA SAMAJ, MATUNGA.
(3718)

HIND PICTURES' SOCIAL HIT OF UNUSUAL MERIT

YASMIN

SANDESA
(Hindi)
AT
WEST END
From Nov. 16th
Featuring:
NAZIR, YASMIN, BABY MADHURI, MAJID, ASIQ HUSEN, SUSHILA & SADIK.
Distribution: Brilliant Pictures Ltd. Bombay, 7.

Surplus Cotton

Plans For Extension Of Piecegoods Market

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9

To discuss alternative uses or markets for Indian cotton, which has been shut out of several European markets, it is understood, commercial interests in this country are considering the formation of an export organisation.

It is pointed out that the question of finding alternative uses for Indian cotton in industries other than textiles, such as road-making cotton bagging, imitation leather goods, substitute for wall paper, etc., or for its more extended use in industries in which it is already employed at present, is already engaging the attention of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, but these measures are considered quite inadequate to deal with the surplus which will be thrown on the Indian Market.

EXTENSION OF PIECEGOODS TRADE

The general view expressed, however is that, although the market for Indian raw cotton has become restricted, there is much scope for the expansion of the Indian piecegoods trade and that any improvement which may be affected in this direction will materially assist the offtake of Indian cotton. It is understood that as a result of restricted supplies, Indian mills have received numerous enquiries for piecegoods from countries outside Europe, and while it is within the capacity of Indian mills to meet these demands, the lack of sufficient freight for the export of piecegoods acts as a limiting factor.

PROPAGANDA

It is emphasised that these difficulties can be overcome if an export organisation were set up by the commercial interests of the country, whose functions will be, 'inter alia', to undertake propaganda for the purpose of increasing the consumption of Indian cloth in India, to explore the possibilities of increasing the export of piecegoods to such countries as Ceylon, Malaya, Australia, etc., and to take such steps as may be found feasible to facilitate the export of piecegoods.—A. P.

"HINDU" BREAKS TRADITION

To Come Out As Morning Newspaper

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The "Hindu" will come out as a morning newspaper from November 11.—A.P.

Ranchi Road Accident Casualties

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

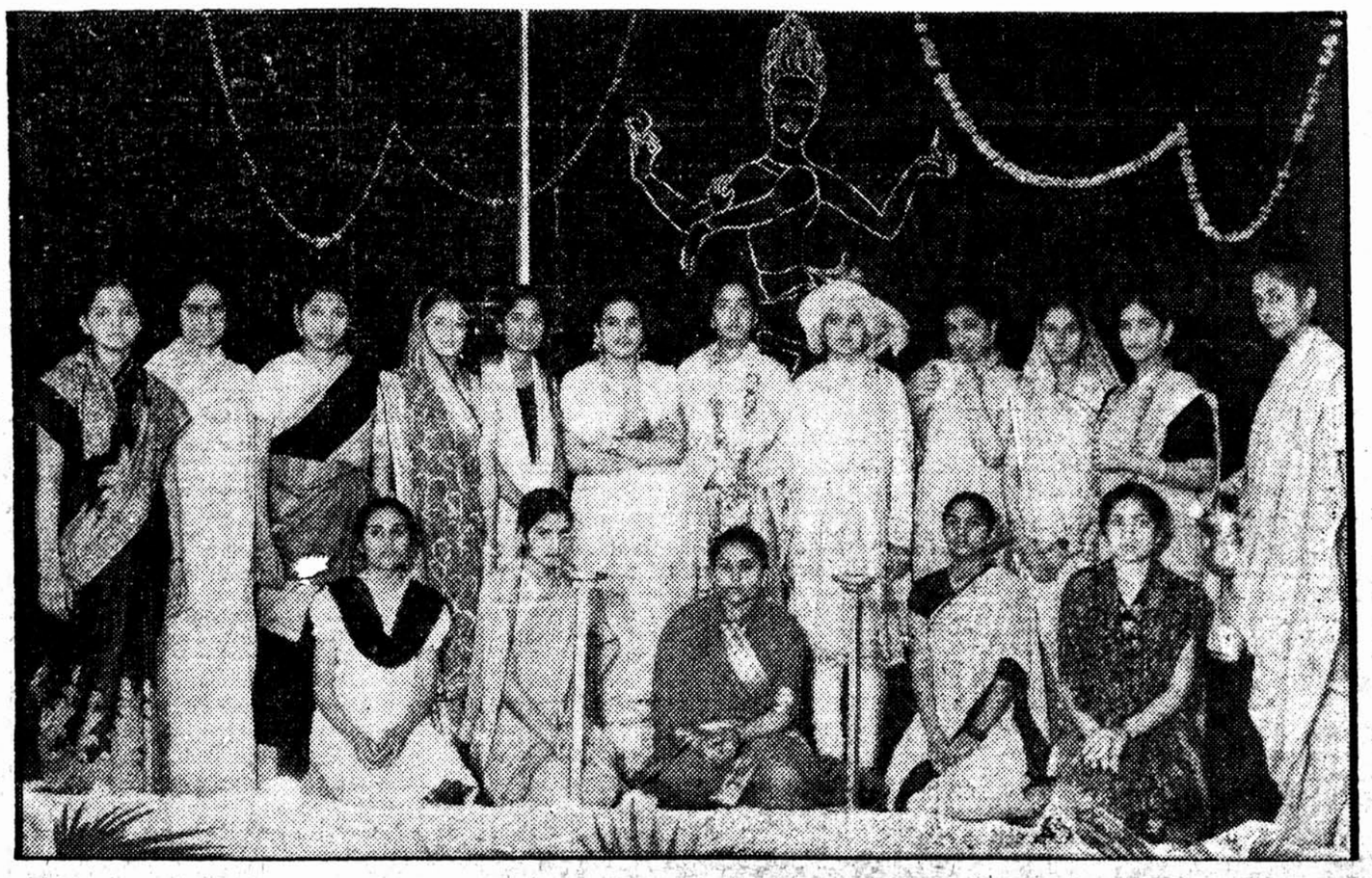
Of the six persons removed to a hospital, following a motor car accident on the Ranchi Main Road last night one has died as a result of the injuries. The deceased is the servant of Mr. S. M. Sen, the injured Income-tax Officer. The driver of one of the cars involved in the accident has been taken into custody.

Another motor collision occurred on the same road to-day, but no one was injured.—A.P

Brihan-Maharashtra Conference

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7

The Brihan—Maharashtra Mandal announces that it has decided to hold the tenth session of the Brihan-Maharashtra Conference in Karachi, instead of at Jubbulpore, during the coming Christmas.—A. P.



Girls of the Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundar city, staged a one-act play "Ashok Kumar" on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Vidyalaya. Photo shows the cast.

Bai Pirojbai, widow of late Mr. Sorabji Navroji Fannibanda who died lately at Navsari, aged 80. She was pious lady, well-known for her catholicity of views, loved by all communities of Navsari District for her kind-heartedness and help to the indigent.

CAR DRIVER AND CLEANER ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The demeanour of the witness Madhukanta and the way in which she gave evidence in Court left definite impressions on my mind that she was capable of telling any amount of lies to suit her purpose.

The witness is wholly unreliable and I cannot believe her or her story. For want of sufficient and credible evidence to frame any charges against the accused they are ordered to be discharged."

Thus observed Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, when acquitting this morning, Jethalal Bhimaji and Mahadev Balkrishna, two Hindu youths, driver and cleaner respectively of a motor car, who were prosecuted at the Dadar Police Court under Secs. 367, 376, 394, 336 and 114 I.P.C.

"WE MUST LIVE HONOURABLE LIFE"

"Congress Policy Quite Clear", Says Bajaj

WARDHA, Nov. 9.

"Mahatmaji has been trying his best to lead the nation on the non-violent path", thus observed Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, addressing a meeting last night held in the Gandhi Chauk.

Continuing Seth Jamnalal said "We do not want to bring Fascism or Nazism to India but let all concerned know that we shall and must live an honourable life." Congress, he added, has from time to time made its policy clear. But Mahatmaji and the Congress did not, till now, give effect to the same only because he did not want to embarrass the Government.—United Press.

SYMPATHY WITH WOMEN SUFFERERS

Plea For Appointment Of Women Police

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the women of all countries, afflicted by the horrors of modern warfare and hoping for a renewal of international fellowship, will be officially moved from the chair at the forthcoming seventh biennial conference of the National Council of Women in India to be held from November 27 to December 2 at Delhi.

The National Council is a federation of the Provincial Councils and was started in 1925, to study women's problems and make representations to the Government. The next session, which will be presided over by H. H. the Maharani of Travancore, has on its agenda about 17 resolutions touching the various aspects of the social life of the country mainly concerning women and children, revision of the present Hindu Law so as to remove all inequalities suffered by women, appointment of women police for work amongst women and children in cities and when travelling, supervision of social welfare societies, and protection of children from harmful influences like begging, are some of the subjects that will be brought before the Council in the form of resolutions for discussion and formulation of opinion by the Council.—A. P.

Dr. Krishnalal G. Das, M.B.-B.S., D.O. (Oxon), D.O.M.S. (London), who has returned from England very recently. For the last several years Dr. Das was working as the Opthalmic Surgeon in London and also in the City's Eye and General Hospitals as well as in Royal London Opthalmic Hospital (Muirfield).

Socialist Leader's Sentence Reduced

NAGPUR, Nov. 9.

A sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment awarded to Mr. Maganlal Bagdi, a Socialist Leader, has been reduced to nine months on appeal by the District and Sessions Judge of Nagpur.—A.P.

Next Session Of Praja Mandal

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the Working Committee, for the next session of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, which is to be held at Jhunjhunu, were fixed as the 5th and 6th April, 1941, and a date-sheet for the election of different Committees throughout the State was approved.

INSURANCE AGENT'S CONVENTION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

A meeting of the All-India Insurance Agents' Convention will be held here on November 12, under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.—A.P.

Points From Indian Films

Something To Think About

The Educated Indian Girl has almost invariably been maligned as an evil spirit in the fiction and films in India. For once, the National Film Studios' 'Sanskar' has painted the College girl as an ordinarily reasonable person. This role has been played by Rose with ability and understanding in that picture now running at Pathe.

How all social reform proposals are meant only for vicarious execution has been nicely brought out in 'Harjeet' running at West End, when Nawab in the role of Narendra refuses to endorse the proposal of Kananbala in the role of Kamala about continuing to work on the stage after their marriage. This incident makes an interesting scene in the film.

What we call fundamental principles or cherished beliefs often turn out to be no more then fads—that is what you learn from 'Diwali' at Royal Opera House in which Motilal, Madhuri and Ishwarlal prove by their discomfiture that they in their respective roles were mere victims of their environment and that they had no chance to shape their lives as they wanted.

You find it difficult in "Geeta" or "Karmayoga" running at the Majestic why Chandramohan as Shankar suddenly decides to regard the whole world as a mere place for his sport, what disappointments in life made for the development of that mental attitude. Perhaps, Mr. Varerkar's novel of the same name explains this difficulty.

The antagonism between the interests of peasant-cultivators and landowners who do not earn their incomes is a fact of life. To let it be keener or blunter depends on the proportion of humanity both parties possess. 'Hindustan Hamara' presents same vivid glimpses of this antagonism and rapprochement at Novelty.

WHY "BANDHAN" IS SATISFYING

The theory of "Art for Art's Sake", allied to pure intellectualism, has been falling into misuse. It is creating a class of intellectual and artistic snobbery, which looks down on action.

The cinema came as a corrective force that shook the high pedestal on which intellectualism had enthroned itself. The film brought Art to the masses; and it was, for that reason, looked down upon by the intelligentsia.

For quite a long ime, there was some excuse to regard the film as an inferior expression of Art. But now, there are films that not only enthuse the masses, but compel the approval of the intellectual. It is true that, as yet this cannot be said of the Indian cinema generally but; enough films of that kind make their appearance to justify the hope that the cinema is putting an end to intellectual snobbery.

Notable among recent films of this New Class, is "Bandhan", the Bombay Talkies picture that is almost making history for the Indian cinema. To say that it has gained an equal measure of popularity in Northern and Western India, and as much among students as among the working classes, is only to say that it is modelled on truly cinematic lines. For, it is almost the exclusive privilege of the film, among the arts, to rise above all barriers of language, education and culture.

The story of "Bandhan" is straightforward but psychologically sound; its dialogues and songs are simple but exquisitely worded; its settings, photography and general atmosphere are impressive without being fastidious or "arty."

And so, "Bandhan" provides all classes a common fare for entertainment and intellectual appreciation, which is the destiny that the cinema has to fulfil in the realm of culture.

Wanted Indian Newsreels

MR. Y. A. FAZULBHOY OF THE NATIONAL STUDIOS, RECENTLY HAD A CONVERSATIONAL MEETING WITH SOME FILM JOURNALISTS IN THIS CITY IN RESPECT OF THE PRODUCTION OF NEWS REELS IN INDIA.

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT AT THAT MEETING WILL READ WITH INTEREST THE ARTICLE PUBLISHED BELOW BY "A NEWSREEL CAMERAMAN."

Fifty years and more have elapsed since the day the cinema came into existence. In its initial stages it consisted of moving pictures of scenes from everyday life. The progress of the film during this half century has been, broadly speaking, on two lines; the "play" film on the one hand; the newsreel, the instructional, the travelogue, and the documentary, on the other.

It is interesting to note that in a few decades, from a mere imitator of the theatre, the silent "play" film developed, under the direction of 'maestros' like Griffith and De Mille, a technique surpassing in its effects that of its predecessor: the stage. But the coming of the sound film ten years ago once more saw the cinema imitating the theatre; the advent of colour, later, gave an additional touch to its realistic effects. It seems now that apart from the lack of the personal equation between living actor and audience, the "talkie" with its two-dimensional screen excels in many ways the stage, its three dimensional forerunner.

Shorts And Cartoons

Rapid though the progress of the 'film play' has been, the short film in two reels—the newsreel, the travelogue, instructional, the cartoon film, and a number of documentaries—has kept pace with it. The "short" owes its progress to the brilliant technique evolved by master directors like Pudovkin and Eienstein, Flaherty and Clair, Anthony Asquith and Arthur Elton, whilst to Disney the cartoon is indebted for its artistic excellence.

For half a century, week after week—in many cases twice a week—newsreels have been shown regularly; they have always been a valuable source of information, just as good though not as fast, as the newspaper and the radio; and yet though the film industry is over thirty years old in this country, there is not one regular Indian newsreel!

Every week newsreels from abroad are bringing to India actual records in film of some of the greatest struggles in human history. As a supplement to these English versions a well-known newsreel organisation has issued its editions with commentary in Hindustani for the Indian market—but these dubbed newsreels are deplorably inadequate.

An Indian newsreel shewing international and Indian events must be produced now; the time is ripe for it. To-day the newsreel is not only informative but it has an important service to render: to shew as much as it can record all the ghastly events that are costing millions of lives in a struggle for national rights and territory, of democracy's battle to survive against dictatorship.

Newspaper, Radio & Film

No doubt the newspaper does bring home to the minds of the literate the seriousness of the situation; and the radio goes further in that it appeals both to the literate and to the vast numbers that probably, cannot read or write but do understand the language in which the news is broadcast.

The motion picture, however, brings visual images emphatically supplemented by a commentary and sound effects which not only appeal to, but influence powerfully the minds of the spectator—an appeal to the eyes and ears, at once, of vast audiences. An appeal to all except, perhaps, the blind.

It is true, in a way, that every time newsreels are projected the audience is obliged to sit through them until the main feature begins; but this in itself is a strong reason in favour of screening as interesting a newsreel as possible which, in India, should naturally include Indian events of importance.

Not One Indian Newsreel

Newspapers of late have referred to the brilliant films that have come from the correspondents of certain news organizations from the war front. Even the "dubbed" versions have been showing in the cinemas for nearly six months.

Yet, if I may quote from personal experience, during the past five years not once was a proposition for the formation of a newsreel concern received favourably by any producer; for, either the Indian film was much too long to allow for the inclusion of a newsreel in the programme, or the exhibitor refused to pay for the newsreel, or it was because the newsreel was not a commercial proposition unless subsidies were forthcoming from the Provincial Governments or, again, there were not enough cameramen at the various centres in India to supply material for the production of an Indian newsreel.

Certain popular events or important congregations or public functions have been filmed by some of the Indian studios and have, not infrequently, been released as special "topicals"; but whatever may have been the obstacles in the past, the fact still remains that a newsreel produced now by any good concern in India, depicting international and Indian events, is bound to play an important role in the future of this country.

Newsreels Elsewhere

At the start, perhaps, producers will have to ignore profits, but just maintain and run the newsreel; thus sponsored and, preferably, with a subsidy from the Provincial Governments, the newsreel in a very few years will establish itself and function on its own. It is doubtful whether any of the well-known news organizations are reaping huge profits; nevertheless, they are producing and supplying newsreels, some of which are made at enormous cost—to-day at such cost as the lives of some of their cameramen.

War news is of primary importance at present; a fact that cannot be overstressed. Visual instruction by means of the film on safety measures and efforts at self-defence are items that are of great value if they are shown in a newsreel. Activities and conferences in the different centres and provinces of India and war effort would supply ample material for the newsreel to be informative and instructional. From the birth of the motion picture to this day, for fifty years, the newsreel has not only survived in other countries but it has become a definite item in the cinema's programme—India need be no exception to this rule.

Appeal To Producers

Apart from the news it brings to the thousands that see it, there is one more important aspect to an Indian newsreel with international news: the service it can render as an invaluable collection for history in films, and for the foundation of a film library from which material can be used in the production of authentic biographies such as "Mahatma Gandhi."

These newsreels will be permanent documents in life-like moving pictures that will substantiate pages of history, telling of the struggles and tragedies of to-day to the audiences of to-morrow. Such film records might well lead to a better realization by posterity of the value of peace; they would be invaluable material, too, for the education of the India to be, and help in the development of the outlook of the Indian child and in the enlightenment of this country's vast masses.

Will some organization, some producer, or some group of producers prove that even in this branch of the film industry we can acquit ourselves creditably? In the near future lies the answer to this question.

THRILLING ADVENTURE IN NAZI LAND

"Night Train To Munich" At Metro

Timely, topical and up-to-the-minute, "Night Train to Munich" at Metro in current week, shows with vivid drama the workings of the evil forces against which every civilised nation has set its face. It is not a propaganda picture. It is a thrill-packed romantic drama, punctuated with refreshing humour, which yet shows conditions of today and points a lesson for everyone.

"Night Train to Munich" co-stars Margaret Lockwood, with Rex Harrison. Based on an original story by Gordon Wellesley, with a screen play by Sydney Gilliat and Frank Launder, the picture was directed by Carol Reed, one of England's foremost young directors.

It tears the veil from the inner workings of the Hitler regime; the action takes place in Czechoslovakia before, during and after Hitler's seizure of that unhappy country. It shows the working of the Nazi machine, the concentration camps and the work of a young British secret service man who, by a daring masquerade, hoodwinks the Nazis and wins the love of the daughter of a Czechoslovakian patriot.

From the opening shot to the final fade-out, the action of "Night Train to Munich" speeds from one thrilling moment to another, with hair-breadth escapes, romantic moments and humour refreshingly natural and logically introduced by those two imperturbable Englishmen, who worship at the shrine of cricket.

BREAKS LEG WALKS

William Boyd star of the Paramount Herry Sherman production, "Three Men From Texas," one of the "Hopalong Cassidy" series, broke his right ankle in two places, but was put in a cast which allows him to stand on the injured foot. His physicians forbid him to work before the cameras for two months, however.

Backers Routed At Mahaluxmi

TREBLE FOR JOCKEY MARRABLE: YOUNGSTER WINS OUTRIGHT DAILY TREBLE POOL OF Rs. 47,436

Disastrous luck faced the punters on the opening day of the Bombay Season, at Mahaluxmi. The day started rather flatteringly with the first favourite romping home; but the merriment of the large crowd was shortlived, as thereafter not a single favourite materialised. Neglected outsiders at varying odds turned up to the great disappointment of the backers. The treble pool of Rs. 47,436 was won outright by a young boy in the second enclosure, who carried his fortune home through a cheque. Jockey Marrable had a brilliant day with three winners to his credit. Saddling honours were even.

Dahman Ahmad, with creditable performances at home was installed the first favourite in the Heliopolis Plate and the Youngster out for the first time in India, showed what a good thing it was in winning easily by a length from Prescot and Rafat Beg. Prescot paid a handsome dividend of Rs. 80 for place. Fil Fil was unruly at the gate, rushing twice to the tapes, throwing off the jockey, and lost several lengths. Aneed which was much fancied finished a poor fourth.

THE ROUT STARTS

The rout for the day started from the second event in which Snapper was considered unbeatable. The surprise came from Sultana Salim, who was not altogether neglected. A late attempt of Britt; on Snapper saved the place money on the champion favourite. Rabdan finished third.

The Epsom Plate provided a keen finish between Potato Jones and King Kong, in which the former ultimately prevailed by a neck. I had tipped the Son of Prestissimo for a fluke and he won outright paying a handsome dividend of Rs. 132. Four lengths behind finished Fancy Glen and the first favourite Carlyon could only just catch the tail end of the board.

The next race saw Princep the market choice but Trusty, the Tyrano colt fancied at 8 to 1, after a gruelling struggle with Sammy Brass, just lasted out to win by a head. The favourite could only save place money.

Greetings, tipped as the best bet of the day in the Beginners' Plate did not justify even a bit of the big backing she had. Manifold, the aged son of Manina obviously in grand heart just now, made a race of it thanks to the brilliant effort of Marrable on the saddle. Deccan Queen, fancied at fours ran second, a length behind the winner. Lambeth Walk, the Winalot gelding finished third with Romney's Girl, fourth.

The Lyallpur Plate, open to Indian horses starred in class four, was annexed by Silver Armour, piloted by Kassim Hassan. There was a keen fight for the minor berths between Rising Sun, Blue Mantle the favourite, and Shermount, in which they finished in the above order the margins being short head, and short head.

CHEER BOYS WINS

The November Plate, the chief event for the day was won by Cheer Boys from Mahomedalli's stable. Sir Robin was the best fancied in the whole lot but it did not show up at all. Solmint and Moudini occupied the minor berths and Ticanto led the beaten brigade. The biggest surprise of the day was sprung by Badruddin's candidate Walk Over in the Mohammerah Plate, in which it just walked over paying Rs. 117, the highest dividend for the day. Young Tiger, Lu'ayb and Star of Kashmir were concerned in a tight finish for the places.

The concluding event, quite in keeping with a day of upsets saw another unfancied horse winning Golden Mantle is a good type by himself and I do not know why the punters just neglected him. As I expected, he won comfortably by a length from Cougar, the favourite and Panna Prince. Mad Hatter was just beaten out of place money.

The daily double paid Rs. 1,149 and the treble, a fortune of Rs. 47,436 was clinched by an youngster in the second enclosure.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Ahmed Laftallah's DAHMAN AHMAD 8/2, Rosario 1
Mr. Hamad Muhammad's PRESCOT 8/9, R. Jadhav 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's RAFAT BEG 8/13, Oosman 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ANEED 8/9, Y. Devne 4
Not run: Grey Prince 9/0.
Won by 1 length, short head, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 22 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 80 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SULTANA SALIM 8/6, Marrable 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SNAPPER 8/6, Britt 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RABDAN 8/9, Sibbritt 3
Mr. Diamond's ZAHIR 8/13, Whiteside 4
Not run: Starlight 9/0, Atilla 8/13.
Won by 1 length, 3/4 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 22 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 63 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 11 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by Aziz Mahomed.

THE EPSOM PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. M. S. Hakim's POTATO JONES 7/11, Eude 1
Messrs. Osman Chotani and H. J. Shah's KING KONG 8/4, Maxwell 2
Nawabzada Kakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's FANCY GLEN 8/4, Meekings 3
Mrs. J. Fownes's CARLYON 9/2, Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by neck, 4 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 16 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 132 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 26 and Rs. 53 for places.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE EPSOM PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. G. Subbarow's TRUSTY 7/12, Sibbritt 1
Mr. F. G. Travers's SAMMY BRASS 8/7, Maxwell 2
Mr. W. F. J. Davis's PRINCEP 8/10, Roberts 3
Mrs. Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 8/7, Marrable 4
Not run: Cretic 9/0.
Won by head, 1 1/2 lengths, head.
Time: 1 min. 16 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 87 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 27 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. F. N. O'Brien's MANIFOLD 8/9, Marrable 1
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's DECCAN QUEEN 7/9, Jadhav 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's LAMBETH WALK 9/0, Meekings 3
Mrs. Justice's ROMNEY'S GIRL 8/8, Roberts 4
Not run: William 8/0, Split Wine 8/9.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 41 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 149 for win; Rs. 35, Rs. 20 and Rs. 38 for places.
Winner trained by B. Dinshaw.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr D. M. Mistry's SILVER ARMOUR 8/5 (cd. 8/0), Kassim Hassan 1
Mr. Gemini's RISING SUN 8/12, Brace 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BLUE MANTLE 8/5, Britt 3
Mr. Diamond's SHERMOUNT 7/12, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Gay Spaniard 9/4, Pompom 9/0, Prestige 7/12.
Won by 3/4 length, short head, head.
Time: 1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 49 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13 for places.
Winner trained by owner.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's CHEER BOYS 7/12, Britt 1
Mr. Ice's SOLMINT 8/4, Whiteside 2
Mrs. Justice's HOUDINI 7/9, Roberts 3
Mr. F. H. Mehta's TICANTO 8/10, Davison 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 length, short head.
Time: 1 min. 14 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 31 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's WALK OVER 8/8, Marrable 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 8/5, Meekings 2
Messrs. C. N. and K. K. Permanand's LU'AYB 7/12, Davison 3
Mr. A. K. Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 9/2 (cd. 8/9), Naji Dawood 4
Not run: Can You 9/4, Astafer Allah 8/0.
Tote paid Rs. 177 for win; Rs. 82, Rs. 26 and Rs. 34 for places.
Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE ROYSTON PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN MANTLE 8/0, Meekings 1
Mr. F. A. Irani's COUGAR 8/5, Meherjee 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's PANNA PRINCE 8/0, Mohd. Khan 3
Mrs. L. Brooker's MAD HATTER 8/0, J. Rosen 4
Not run: Floataloan 7/10.
Tote paid Rs. 98 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 25 and Rs. 36 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

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Cricket

WEEK-END TRIAL MATCHES

Kateli Knocks Up 129 For Dr. Kanga's XI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following week-end trial matches were played in the city, on the eve of the Local Pentangular Cricket tourney. They will be continued to-morrow (Sunday). (1) between the Dr. Kanga's XI and the Hindu team and (2) The Rest and the Islam Gymkhana:—

DR. KANGA'S XI.

Scores:—

K. R. Meherhomji c Dalvie b V. Merchant	1
P. E. Palia b V. Merchant	2
H. A. Printer lbw b V. Merchant	3
D. D. Setha v Gharat b Jobanputra	4
P. M. Kateli c Dalvie b Jobanputra	129
J. S. Lawyer batting	74
F. K. Nariman batting	15
K. H. Dastur, K. K. Tarapore, B. M. Mehta and A. J. Bode—to bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 5 wkts.)	235

Fall of wickets:—1—2; 2—3; 3—8; 4—18; 5—206.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
V. M. Merchant	13	6	22	3
K. Jobanputra	19	2	76	2
M. N. Raiji	8	0	49	0
R. J. Gharat	6	0	44	0
Rajahsaheb of Jath	3	0	27	0
S. V. Palwanker	2	0	10	0

THE HINDU TEAM.

The personnel of the Hindu team is as under:—

L. P. Jai (Capt.), V. M. Merchant, D. D. Hindlekar, Raja Saheb of Jath, R. J. Gharat, K. H. Jobanputra, M. M. Raiji, M. S. Naik, S. V. Palwankar, P. R. Dalvie and A. J. Dossa.

"THE REST."

M. Cohen b Hakim	18
J. O. Gonsalves lbw b Y. Shaik	11
S. G. Powar lbw b Chippa	8
A. Fernandez b Chippa	45
V. S. Hazare lbw b Hakim	0
A. C. Pereira lbw b Chippa	12
P. Bhaskar c Maka b Chippa	0
S. Oliveira b Chippa	14
V. S. Hazare (Jr.) b G. Shaik	17
E. Mendonca c Dilawar b Heptulla Hussein	2
J. E. Roach (not out)	5
Extras	2
Total	134

Fall of wickets:—1—24; 2—24; 3—53; 4—83; 5—92; 6—92; 7—109; 8—118 9—123; 10—134.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. A. Hakim	8	2	17	2
A. Patel	9	1	43	0
Y. Shaikh	8.4	4	16	2
Chippa	14	1	48	5
B. Heptulla	7	22	7	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA

Y. Shaikh lbw b Roach	5
S. M. Kadri batting	19
A. A. Hakim batting	1
Extra	0
Total (for 1 wkt.)	25

Dilawar Hussain, Ahmed Patel, Prince Nasiruddin, U. K. Chippa, S. Heptullah, M. G. Khairaz, M. I. Merchant and E. S. Maka to bat.

Tennis

BRERETON-CHOPRA TOURNEY

LAHORE, Nov. 9

In the open doubles finals of the Brereton-Chopra Tennis Tournament this evening, S. L. R. Sawheney and Shamsher Singh of Lahore beat Ghaus Mohd. and Y. Singh of Lucknow. The scores were: 8-6, 6-1, and 6-1. H. E. the Governor of the Punjab gave away the prizes.—A. P.

Final Of Bowring Institution M. O. D. Match

BANGALORE, Nov. 9

Doctor Rajan and Yasvanta conceded a victory to Bashyam and Kapanipathy in the final of Men's Open Doubles of the Bowring Institute Hard Court Tennis Tournament after a long drawn battle extending over four sets this evening, the score being 7-5, 6-3, 3-6 and 11-9 in favour of Bashyam and partner.—A. P.

GHAUS MOHD. TO PLAY IN N. I. CHAMPIONSHIPS

LAHORE, Nov. 9

Messrs. Ghaus Mohd. and Y. Singh have been invited to play in the Northern India Lawn Tennis Championships and have agreed to do so. There was disagreement between the Tournament Committee and Messrs. Ghaus Mohd. and Y. Singh last year. The matter was referred to the President, A.I.L.T.A., Kanwar Dalip Singh, and has now been amicably settled.—A. P.

Only To Attend Budget Debate

Ban On M.L.A.'s Attendance Remains, Says Congress President

NAGPUR, Nov. 9.

That the Congress party in the Central Assembly would attend the current session only for the specific purpose of taking part in the debate on the Finance Bill and not for any other business before the Assembly and that the ban on the party attendance as such had not been lifted, was stressed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, who passed through Nagpur this morning "en route" to Delhi from where he is proceeding by air to Sind.

Maulana Azad will meet prominent leaders regarding the situation prevailing in the province. The Maulana will proceed to Calcutta from Karachi after three or four days stay.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, a member of the Congress Working Committee and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who arrived here last evening left for Lucknow this morning. Earlier they addressed a gathering of Congress Workers. Pandit Pant asked them to carry out Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme faithfully.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, left for Delhi this morning to attend the Council of State session which begins on November 19.—A. P.

JINNAH & BHULABHAI IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. Mchanlal Saxena, and Mr. N. V. Gadgil arrived here tonight to attend the session of the Central Assembly.

Mr. Jinnah was given a reception by his followers at the Railway station.—A.P.

Hitler's Beer Cellar On Fire!

(Continued from page 13.)

leaders of the Nazi Party were in the city celebrating the beer hall Putsch of 1923, Reuter learns on reliable authority. Strong forces of British bombers were employed in last night's attacks on communications in Germany and the operations began at a fairly early hours. British bombers also made a flight of about 1,300 miles to attack industrial areas in northern Italy and returned to their base without loss.

NEW GERMAN BATTLESHIPS

What are said to be the first photographs of a 35,000 tone battleship of the Tirpitz-Bismarck class are published in German illustrated newspapers, says the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper, "Basle National Zeitung." This is the first news of the progress of these battleships three of which were originally laid down.

1905-CLASS CALLED UP IN BRITAIN.

The younger half of the 35-years age group is registering for military service to-day. The men affected are those born during the second half of the year 1905. A new group of twenty year olds is also registering—those born between 28th July and 9th November 1920.

GERMAN PILOT'S ACCOUNT

A warning to the German public of the difficulties ahead was contained in a German pilot's account of the raid over London given on the official German Radio this (Saturday) morning. The pilot described how his machinegun was frozen up and refused to work and admitted that he was surprised by British night fighters but managed to avoid them.—Reuter.

B. E. F. Land In Crete To Help Greece

BRITISH NAVY PROTECTS THEM FROM ITALIAN BOMBS AND SHELLS

LONDON, November 9.

Reuter's Special Correspondent, with the B. E. F. somewhere in Crete, writes:

Amid bursting bombs and exploding shells the first British Expeditionary Force to Greek territory sent in answer to Greece's appeal to Britain for aid, landed at a normally peaceful natural harbour somewhere in Crete.

Italian bombers escorted by fighter planes swept low over the harbour in the teeth of a fierce barrage put up by British warships.

No sooner had British troops begun to disembark than flights of enemy aircraft appeared over the hills, surrounding the harbour and attacked the British warships which had come alongside to land troops.

Thanks, however, to the guns on the British warships, the attack proved abortive and bombs dropped harmlessly near the quayside. No damage was caused, and only two soldiers were slightly wounded.

When the raiders had flown off, Creton population emerged from their shelters and houses and flocked to the quayside to cheer the British troops. They shook hands with the soldiers and threw flowers as steel hatted men loaded with equipment marched from the jetty in highest spirits.

Excellent Organisation

Excellent organisation enabled disembarkation to be completed within a comparatively short time despite another air attack the following day when raiders were again driven off from the harbour area by British warships. On this occasion, however, the Italians attempted to take revenge on the defenceless civilians in the town of Canea where they destroyed half a dozen houses and machinegunned streets. Only the slightest casualties were caused.

British troops were brought by train, aeroplane and lorry to a Mediterranean port and swiftly embarked on British warships with guns and mechanised vehicles. The departure was a close secret, and only a few loungers on the quayside witnessed the historic event. The crossing was calm and uneventful. Despite crowded conditions, necessitated by the troops remaining hidden between decks, the men were in the highest spirits at the thought of exchanging the arid desert for the olive groves and green hills of Crete, while British warships were steaming full speed through the darkness with guncrews constantly at action station and no lights showing.

Crete's Strategical Importance

With Italy's invasion of Greece, Crete has suddenly become of vital strategical importance both to Italy on the one hand and to Britain and Greece on the other.

Apart from the fact that the Cretans hate the Italians and are hundred per cent pro-British Italy had an equal chance of taking possession of the island, but once again the Italian navy hesitated to face the British navy and so the Italians lost an invaluable opportunity to place forces Athwart the now vital trade route between Greece and Egypt, thus impede British naval operations and threaten British supplies of war materials to Greece.

Thanks to Britain's immediate response to Greece's request Crete has become allied to Gibraltar in the eastern Mediterranean lengthening the arm of the British navy, adding a further nail in the coffin of the Dodecanese islands which are now completely cut off.

Italian Forces Misled

The Italian forces who were marching into Greece on the morning when the ultimatum was presented to General Metaxas, were under the impression that Greece had accorded them free passage to strategic points. This fact was revealed as the result of questioning the 15 Italian army and air officers who arrived at Athens and who stated that they were informed that Count Ciano, M. Tsvetkovitch, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, and General Metaxas had agreed that free passage should be accorded.

The officers said that they were told that if resistance was met with, it would only be from uninformed Greek outposts and when they did advance they were confounded by the firm Greek resistance.

The possibility of the United States civil aid being given to Greece, it is understood, was discussed by the United States Minister during an interview with General Metaxas on Friday.

Financial aid for the Greek Red Cross is urgently needed and first a move will be made in this direction.

It is understood that substantial American assistance will be forthcoming and supplies will be obtained from Near and Far East until direct transport from America is organised.

All Greek reserve officers belonging to the 1914-16 classes, inclusive have been called up.

GREEK MOBILISATION COMPLETE

500,000 Troops Guard Defences

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Reuter's special correspondent in Greece writes:—"Greek mobilisation is now complete and Greek defences are manned by half a million troops. The military authorities are highly satisfied that these two movements have been carried out within a fortnight of General Metaxas' calling the Italian bluff.—Reuter.

SLIGHT ADVANCE BY GREEKS

Raid On Cagliari Admitted

ROME, Nov. 9.

An Italian communique states that Bridgeheads on Kalamas river in Epirus have been reinforced. It admits an enemy raid on Cagliari in Sardinia.

ATHENS.—In various local operations on different sectors of the front during Friday and Saturday Greek troops took nearly 150 prisoners, including four officers and also captured a number of mortars, machine-guns and other equipment, states the latest High Command communique, adding that artillery fire was not heavy. Italian air activity was also small. One village was bombed, and one Italian machine was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. The Ministry of Public Safety states that the Italians made no air-raids on the interior of the country during Friday.—Reuter.

SLIGHT ADVANCE BY GREEKS

LONDON: That the Italian attack has not yet developed in the Greek coastal area is the opinion in military circles here. A commentator today pointed out that there was no change in the Northern sector, while the Greeks had advanced slightly in the Pindus sector.

It is reported that they are within ten kilometres of the frontier. Italian troops in this region, it is understood, are still surrounded in the neighbourhood of Dystraton. From authoritative quarters it is learned that there is no truth in the reports that various bodies of British troops have been seen in Athens.—Reuter.

AIR-RAID ON TURIN ADMITTED

Rome.—British air-raid on Turin is admitted in to-day's Italian High Command communique which states that barracks were hit.

RAID ON MUNICH ADMITTED.

Berlin.—A German High Command communique admits last night's R.A.F. raid on Munich. It says that the enemy dropped a number of bombs on Reich territory scoring a few hits in Munich, Stuttgart and Wurtemberg.

150 ITALIANS TAKEN PRISONERS

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The latest Greek communique says that artillery duels continue along the whole front. During operations the Greeks have taken 150 Italian prisoners. Most of the prisoners were taken in the central front in the Pindus Mountains.

Enemy air activity last night was unimportant. One village was bombed and one enemy plane was brought down by Greek anti-aircraft fire.—Reuter.

Indian Editors Confer

Representative Gathering At Delhi Considers Press Gags

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, editor of the "Hindu", Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, editor of the "Swadesamitran", Mr. P. L. Sondhi, Manager of the "Tribune", Mr. A. D Mani, editor of the "Hitavada" and Mr. K. P. Narayan, editor of the Nagpur "Times", arrived here this morning. Mr. Pothan Joseph, editor of the "Indian Express", and editors of the "Milap", "Pratap", "Virbharat" and the proprietor of the "Daily Herald" are arriving to-morrow, which Mr. Mahadev Desai, editor of the "Harijan", is arriving this evening to attend the Conference convened to consider the recent press restrictions.

A meeting of the Eastern Newspapers Society is also considering this question at their meeting today. Several functions have been organised in honour of the all-India journalists.—United Press.

PRESS PROTEST MUST TELL ON GOVT.

NAGPUR, Nov. 9

Maulana Azad in the course of a talk with journalists said that he had no doubt that the concerted protest of all newspaper editors of India will tell on the Government and persuade them to permit the publication of news pure and simple, without let or hindrance.—United Press.

Census Has Already Begun!

ENUMERATION IS TAKING PLACE IN REMOTE REGIONS WHILE PREPARATIONS ARE AFOOT FOR GENERAL SURVEY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

It is learned that the Census preparations are proceeding according to plan and one major stage has been completed inasmuch as 357 million enumeration slips have been printed at one press in Calcutta and distributed thence from Baluchistan to Assam, and the Frontier to the Southern tip of Madras. The changes which separated the questions from the enumeration paper proper have made this centralisation of printing possible.

ALREADY BEGUN.

The present is a time of great census activity. House lists are being prepared or under check. This document is the basis of enumeration. since it is from it that each enumerator is allotted his field of responsibility. In some areas. e.g. such tracts as Spiti, etc., and the more remote sub-Himalayan valleys behind the Punjab. which are inaccessible at the normal census time, enumeration has already taken place. Enumeration is also going on in the Desert Division of Sind where local conditions and the extreme mobility of the people in the cold weather make it essential to catch them, as it were, when the going is good.

PEOPLE COUNT THEMSELVES.

The enumeration stage is done essentially by the people themselves and it is this feature that makes the Indian Census so outstanding. Incidentally it shows India as in this respect an advanced country inasmuch as large-scale operations of essential civic survey are carried out by the people themselves instead of by paid staffs. The dimensions of India's population are such that even a small payment repeated over a great mass produces an immense total. Hence the importance of economy.

The Census Commissioner, Mr. Yeats, is expecting to visit the Punjab and N. W. F. Province during this month with the main object of checking of the annual Powindan immigration into India, which is being done at the various Frontier posts on a special system devised for this Census.

He is also expected to visit Rajputana, Central India, Baroda and possibly Sind during December.—A. P.

Indian Art Is Eternal

RUKMINI DEVI EXPOUNDS PRINCIPLES OF BHARATA NATYA TO BOMBAY JOURNALISTS

A note of warning against the perfection of mere showmanship, the development of what she termed the "shop-window mentality", was struck by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, addressing a group of journalists at the premises of the Journalists' Association of India on Saturday evening. She decried the tendency to sacrifice the fundamentals of any art, with a view to win public applause.

A MISSIONARY OF ART

Mr. K. A. Chidambaram, Secretary of the Association, in welcoming and thanking Shrimati Rukmini Devi, complimented her on her brilliant exposition of a rare type of dancing which was becoming extinct even in its place of origin. But she was something more than an able exponent of "Bharata Natya". She was a missionary who was more interested in maintaining the high standards of the art and in purifying it, than in getting the plaudits of the public. She was the founder, inspirer and active director of "Kalakshetra", the school of Indian art at Adyar.

DEDICATED TO THE HIGHEST

Rukmini Devi in the course of her remarks said that the essence of Indian art was that it was consecrated to the Highest; it was consecrated to the deity. That was why dancing had found a high place in South Indian temples. Therefore the Indian artiste did not dance to the public; but he could show them what was real beauty and could rouse them and exalt them, although they did not know the technique of his art.

NO FASHIONS

She thought that it was not Indian to be "fashionable." India had no "fashions." Indian art was not a thing of fleeting fashions; but it was for eternity. If anybody said that he could give one dance this season and another for the next, he ceased to be Indian.

Speaking of Bharata Natya, she said that it truly represented the temple sculpture of South India. The artist expressed the rhythm of the song by means of her body conveyed the meaning of words through her hands and feet, and the emotions by facial expression.

RELIGION AND ART

In answer to a question she said that before "Bharat Natya" could be adopted to the ballet, one had to consider if such a thing could go with the spirit of "Bharat Natya." In answer to another question she said that "Bharat Natya" was absolutely religious. India was a religious country, there had thus far never been any art outside religion in this country.

Speaking of the lack of art in modern life she referred to the "bomb-attracting" architecture that was to be increasingly seen in Bombay in recent years.

Musso's Men In German Planes

Italians Short Of Machines And Nazis Short Of Air Force Personnel

LONDON, (By Cable).

The Lisbon correspondent of the "News Chronicle" cables:

Information received from a Belgian businessman just arrived here suggests that Italian participation in all attacks on England is more than a mere demonstration of Axis solidarity.

The fact is, he says, that the Italian Air Farce has been called on to make up for the severe shortage of skilled pilots in the "Luftwaffe" caused by heavy losses since the attacks on London began.

The Italians also act as a stiffening for the shaken morale of young Nazi airmen who regard flights over England as certain death within a short time.

War experience so far shows that Italy, entering the war in the hope of a quick victory, was caught on the down grade, so far as war planes were concerned. Her best machines in service, with the possible exception of her three-engined bombers, were far below the British standard in speed and protection.

On the other hand, Italy has plenty of pilots with long training and war experience who, if well-equipped, are dangerous foes and not having suffered the Luftwaffe's casualties, are more daring as well as more skilful than the present Luftwaffe personnel.

A large number of Italian airmen, my informant says, are now stationed in Belgium and northern France, mostly using German machines, though some Italian bombers are employed for the sake of appearances.

Some bomber crews have an Italian pilot and Navigator and German machine-gunners only.

In Belgium as a whole the civil population lives on in the hope of a British victory and is ready for revolt at the first opportunity.

INSPECTION OF SITES FOR CONGRESS

P. C. C. President To Undertake Long Tour

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, is shortly undertaking an extensive tour of the Province in connection with the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. He has invited Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, member of the Congress Working Committee, to accompany him during his visit to Rawalpindi and Campbellpur districts to inspect some sites suggested for the Congress Session.

The meeting of the P.P.C.C. which had been convened for November 15 has been postponed till November 23 when the final decision regarding the site will be made.—A. P.

MILITARY PROSPECTS OF GREECE—BRIGHT

LONDON, (By Cable).

The Athens correspondent of the 'Times' cables:—

Well-informed circles regard the military prospects of Greece and her Allies as inherently sound. It is pointed out that Greece has the most strongly fortified mountain defences which should not require large forces to hold it. At the moment the belief is gaining ground that the Italians never expected Greece to resist and had long ago persuaded the Germans to that view. The ultimatum, according to this view, was intended to take Germany as well as Greece by surprise, so that when Mussolini met Hitler at Florence he would present him with a 'fait accompli'. The plan, however, miscarried.

The German attitude is clearly of first class importance. There is thus the highest sympathy and understanding of the Yugoslav decision to remain neutral at present, save in the event of an attack on their own territory. Should Yugoslavia be forced by public opinion to intervene, she would presumably draw down on herself the weight of the German attack thereby enticing the Reichswehr into the heart of the Balkans—possibly across Bulgaria. About Bulgaria a certain measure of confidence was observable here.

GREEK NAVY HIGHLY EFFICIENT

Sound Organisation Of Air Force

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The 'Times' Naval Correspondent writes:

"The Greek Navy is a small but highly efficient force, for the configuration of Greece is such that its people take naturally to the sea and make fine seamen. For many years a series of British naval missions have, with some intervals, been in charge of naval organization and training in Greece, while many Greek naval officers have served in the British Navy for terms of training.

The navy contains some 6,300 officers and men. It is manned principally by conscripts, but there is a stiffening of long-service men who enter as boys and make the navy their career. But the seafaring population of Greece is so large a proportion of the whole and the navy can take the pick of the conscripts so that the quality of its seamen is high.

Military service is compulsory in Greece and normally some 50,000 recruits are taken in annually. Those drafted into the Army serve two years with the colours, followed by 19 years in the First Reserve and eight years in the Second Reserve. In 1938 the strength of the Army was about 65,000 men and 5,000 officers, but the number is probably higher now since many reserves have been through special training since.

The Greek Air Force, which as in this country is a separate service, is estimated at from 150 to 200 first-line aircraft. It is organized into four army co-operation groups, two naval co-operation groups, one fighter, one bomber and one training group. The quality of its personnel is high, but its aircraft are not believed to be of the newest type."

TALKS WITH OVERSEAS DELEGATES

Position Of Indian Trade To Be Discussed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

It is learned that Sir Alan Lloyd, Commerce Secretary, has had informal talks with the delegates to the Eastern Group Conference from Australia, Burma and Palestine, and will, on Monday, hold conversations with those from East Africa. These talks are apart from the discussions in the Conference and are in pursuance of the objective of studying the possibility of commercial agreements with various individual delegations.

The Commerce Department have had hopes of holding talks with individual delegations or sometimes with more than one delegation regarding the present position relative to the trade of India with the overseas countries concerned. It is stated that if these exploratory talks should point to the need for a Trade Mission from India to visit other Empire countries, suggestions from commercial interests will be invited on such a proposal.—A.P.

Reports Of E. G. C. Sub-Committees Shortly To Be Ready

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

Some of the sub-Committees of the Eastern Group Conference are nearing the end of their labours, and their reports will shortly be ready for submission to the two main Committees.—A. P.

SIND PENTANGULAR

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

In the match between the Parsis and Muslims in the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament, the Parsis made 152 to which their opponents replied with 263.

On The Air

SUNDAY, NOV. 10.

Delhi I—Programme

338,6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the Film Fan and Songs from Sindh. 5-45 Bhajan Lal. 6-15 Ashima Banerjee: Geets. 6-25 Aadha Bai. 6-30 Ainak ka Istemal: Talk in Hindustani. 6-45 Jawab Men. 7 For Villagers only. 7-45 Shibboleths, 3: Talk. 8 Jurmo-o-Saza: Play in Hindustani. 8-28 Rafiq Husain. 8-40 Radha Bai. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 10 It has happened or Violin recital. 10-5 Duets. 10-20 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 10-25 Ramzan Khan.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7 Interval.

85.84 metres (3,495 kc/s)

7-15 Geet. 7-30 Ghazlen. 7-45 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Radha Bai. 9-45 Ramzan Khan. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 The Pasquier Trio. 10-30 Ignace Paderewski: Piano. 10-40 Yehudi Menuhin: Violin.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Vichitra Been. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Sentimental songs. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 From favourite films. 9-45 Ram Marathe. 10-30 Shajahan Junagadwali. 10-45 A I R Trio: Gat. 10-55 Songs from "Bandhan." 11-5 M. Deshpande. 11-15 Panditrao Nagarkar. 11-40 A Poetic Fancy: Gujarati play. 12 noon K. L. Rajpal. 12-12 p.m. Indumati Chaubal. 12-20 Ebrahim Rahmat Ali: Clarionet. 12-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 1-10 A I R Qawwali Party. 1-20 Indumati Chaubal. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 K. L. Rajpal: Ghazal and Geet. 5-20 Tilang on Violin. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Shajahan Junagadwali. 6-20 A I R Trio. 6-35 Shanta Apte. 6-45 Panditrao Nagarkar. 7-10 Thumri on Sarinda. 7-20 Indumati Chaubal. 7-30 Jaltarang solo. 7-40 Ram Marathe. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day, or Indian music. 8-30 The Week in Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 An introduction. 10-10 Arte String Quartet.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 8-5 As in Bombay 1. 8-5 A Light Selection. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Ghazal and Bhajan. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Kanandevi and Dhumi Khan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Song from "Subhadra". 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Ek Rag played on Flute. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Shajahan Junagadwali. 8-10 Paradkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 9-45 Recitations from Hindustani Poems. 9-55 Picked from Pictures. 10 5 Shankerrao: Violin recital. 10-15 Panditrao Nagarkar.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. New tunes for our Oriya listeners. 5-50 New tunes for our Bengali listeners. 6-6 Church Service relayed from St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. 7-20 Suprova Ghose. 7-40 Juthika Roy. 8 Satya Kinkar Banerjee: Sitar. 8-20 Duet song 9 Background to the News: Talk in English by F. C. Cross. 10 On Wings of Song: The growth of songs devised by W. Key.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov 9

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London New York cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York. London Spot Silver price declined 1/8d. at 23 5/16d. and forward quotation was also lowered 1/16d. at 23 5/16d. There was speculative selling and absence of support. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 13/16d. London Bombay Spot and forward parities were Rs. 61-3-6. The local market was fairly steady with limited buying in silver and gold. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	41 12	6
Kartik		41 12	6
Sovereigns		28 3	6

SILVER

Ready		61 6	0
Kartik		61 6	0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov 8

3 per cent	£80	
3 1/2 per cent	92	1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101	1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105	
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107	1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101	5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	110	
5 per cent 1942/47	104	1/2
3 per cent 1948/52	97	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76	
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	112	3/8

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov 9

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	60 0	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	73 8	0

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov 9

The improvement which was seen in the market yesterday, was well-maintained in to-day's session and price movements, though narrow, showed a firm undertone. Tata Deferreds opened a little lower at 1792-8 and went upto 1805 but finished later at 797-8. The Ordinaries improved from 357 to 359 closing finally at 357-8. Bombay Dyeings were quoted better upto 982-8. Indian Irons ruled at 29.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1795) 1792-8 1805 1796-4 1797-8
Tata Ordinaries (357-8) 357 359 357-8
Tata Ordinary 357/8; Tata Deferred 1797/8; Indian Iron 29; Bombay Dyeing 980; Century 326/4; Central India 292/8; Kohinoor 380; Associated Cement 120/8; Bombay Burma 535; Scindia Steam 21/2; Tata Hydro 172/8; Reserve Bank 104; Imperial Bank F P 1537/8; Cintral Bank 38/14; Bank of India 135/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 92

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 91-12
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Note 92-3
3 per cent 1941 Bond 101-9.
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 97-3
3 per. cent 1963/65 Loan 91-5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-1
4 per cent 1969/70 Loan 106-9
4 per cent 1943 Loan 104-11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 111-8

TAX FREE LOANS

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 118-8
6 per cent Mysore 1959 122

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 105-12
5 per cent M Deb 1974 105-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123

Tone:—Steady.

HOLIDAY IN U. S. A.

All American markets will remain closed on Monday, the 11th instant being "Armistice Day."

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov 9

LONDON—
B C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 8th May
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 8th May.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32 to 8th May
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 23 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 9th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 9th inst.
New York London 4.04 8th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 8th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 8th inst.
London Switzerland 17.30/40 8th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 8th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 8th inst.
London Canada 4.43/47 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:- Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 5/16 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 8th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call no demand
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone:—Very easy.

OIL QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 9

Groundnut Oil	Rs.	3	5	6
Kopra Oil		3	9	0
Linseed Oil		4	10	0
Castorseeds Oil		4	12	0
Kardi Oil		3	14	0
Groundnuts Cakes		29	0	0

Tone:—Quiet

WHEAT & LINSEED

Bombay, Nov 9

Linseed May	Rs.	5	6	9
Wheat January		4	4	3
Wheat May		4	2	9
Total securities		161,000,000		

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, Nov 9

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	78	0	0
Pepper Mah Sud 12 per candy		76	12	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt		15	8	0
Ginger Maha Sud 45 per cwt		13	4	0

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1940

New York: Nov. 9.

Previous closing	9.85
To-day's opening	9.88
Difference	+3
To-day's closing	9.90
Difference	+5

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May Rs. 199/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool: Nov. 9.

Previous closing	7.46
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Nov. 9.

New York cotton showed brighter sentiment following encouraging trend of securities, which induced local and trade buying with some Wall-St. support, but at higher levels profit-taking appeared causing some reaction. Trading in December began at 9.88, i.e., 3 pts. higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying coupled with speculative purchases, but thereafter liquidation reduced gains with December standing at 9.91. December finally closed at 9.90.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
December (9.91/90) 9.88/88
March (9.83/80) 9.86/85
May (9.80/79) 9.83/83

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—
American March (7.48) Closed.
Egyptian Giza January (11.23) Closed.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Nov. 9.

Castorseeds November December (Unquoted) Closed.
Linseed Bombay Calcutta November December (£16 1/4 quoted) Closed.
Linseed La Plata November (£10 1/8 quoted) Closed
Groundnuts Coromandal November December (£14 5/8 quoted) Closed.

JUTES

Dundee November (£33) Closed.
Lightning November (£31) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (11 3/4d paid and buyers) Closed.
Forward April May (11 7/8d value) Closed.

METALS

Tin (£260 buyers; £260 1/2 sellers. Firmer) Closed.
Electric Copper (£62) Closed.
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed.
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) Closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 9

Following a further rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 199/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs 199/12 on scattered buying but later on prices declined to Rs. 198 on reports that it is risky to have forward sales to Japan. To this effect some notice was posted in the Association room and there was utter absence of any buying.

The outlook for Indian cotton is obscure as large straddle sales are being done which are detrimental to the interests of Indian cotton growers. The export outlook is uncertain and with the present sentiment it seems certain that when large stocks arrive in Bombay, prices will decline materially although present prices are well under Liverpool and New York.

Later on there was scattered buying and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 198/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

F G M G BROACH:—				
April/May	Rs.	198	12	0
FINE M G OOMRA:—				
December/January		172	8	0
March		174	12	0
F G M G BENGAL:—				
December/January		140	12	0
March		142	12	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool March 288 penny points at 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 212 cent points at 331

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 8

UPPERS:—		
Spot	12.57	+2
January	10.85	—9
GIZA NO. 2:—		
Spot	13.23	+8
January	11.19	—3

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 8

Broach A/M highest 199 3/4 lowest 196 1/4 closing 199 1/4
Oomra D/J highest 173 3/4 lowest 171 closing 173 3/4
Oomra March highest 175 3/4 lowest 173 closing 175 3/4
Bengal D/J highest 142 1/4 lowest 140 closing 142 1/4
Bengal March highest 143 3/4 lowest 141 1/2 closing 143 3/4

Cabinet To Consider Low Prices Of Jute

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9

An emergent meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning, it is unedrstood, to consider the critical situation that has arisen as a result of the very low prices of iute obtaining in the countryside Some remedial measures, it is understood are being considered.—United Press.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Nov. 9.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Nov. 9.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: Nov. 9.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Nov 9.

The following cable was received from London:—

The market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London: Nov. 9.

Spot (23 5/16d) Closed
Forward (23 5/16d) Closed

LONDON GOLD

London: Nov. 9.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) Closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Nov. 9.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1 6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/4 to 0-4 3/32) 0-3 1/16 to 0-4 1/16
London on Kobe (1 2 to 1-2 1/2) 1 2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: Nov. 9.

There was no trading during the night session

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Nov 9

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Shipment December Rs. 8-12-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 13-12-0 to 14-2-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-3-0 to 14-12-0
Tone:—Easier.

CEYLON RUBBER EXPORT

COLOMBO: Nov. 9.

Rubber exports from Ceylon last month amounted to 8,125 tons (home produce) as compared with 9,985 tons in September, according to statistics issued by the Rubber Controller yesterday.

Although the drop in exports was nearly 2,000 tons last month as compared with September, the figure compares favourably with that for August which was 8,136 tons and with figures for previous months.—A. P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS: Nov. 9.

Business in the local Stock Exchange was fairly active. Government Securities and Banks remained firm while good buying enquiry was visible in Textile, Planting and Chemical shares. Amongst Miscellaneous issues Indian Iron and Steel Corporation of Bengal remained firm.

Transactions reported from 12 noon of 8th to 12 noon to-day:—

Buckinghams ordy 231/8, 232; Buckinghams Pref 188/8; Pankajas 94, 95; Cambodias 9/4; Maduras 36/4, 36/8; Chembras 3/3, Cochin Malabar 6/3; Tropicals 16/6; Mysore Sugars 44 s l; United Breweries 90; S M E C ordy 13/5, 13/6 c d; Mysore Paper 13/3; Mysore Chemicals 13/12, s o l 13/15; Mettur Chemicals 8/4; Indian Steel Rolling ordy 7/10, 7/12. Indian Steel Rolling Pref 9/14.

LAXMI BANK LTD.

Correction

In the advertisement which appeared on the 6th instant the words, "The Laxmi Bank Ltd. the first and the only Scheduled Bank of C. P. and Berar" should be read as "The Laxmi Bank Ltd. the first and the only Bank to apply for being declared Scheduled."

Bihar And U. P. Sugar-Cane Problem

PATNA: Nov. 8.

A conference of the representatives of Mill owners' and Growers of Sugarcane in Bihar and the United Provinces has been convened here for November 10 by Dr Rajendra Prasad, who is arriving here to-morrow from Wardha.—A P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London: Nov. 9

New York Stock Exchange opening rates:—New York 8/11 General Motors 53 Anaconda Copper 26 7/8. U. S. Steel Common 74 1/4; Preference 127 3/4.—Reuter

Rid Province Of Terror Or Retire

Gandhiji On Duty Of Sind Congressmen

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi in a letter to Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress, says:

"The sole concern of Congressmen in Sind should be to get rid the Province of the terror that is raging here If Congressmen of Sind cannot do that they should better retire from public life."

Gandhiji says that larger politics of the country should not go beyond his instructions and Congress organisations should function as before. But so far as Congressmen of Sind are concerned, failing to get rid of the terror and lawlessness, they should take to constructive work.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU AT PATNA

S. N. Sinha And "Search-Light" Editor For Delhi

PATNA, Nov. 9.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad arrived here this morning from Wardha. He was received at the railway station by local Congress leaders and others.

Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha, M.L.A. (Central) left for Delhi this morning to attend the current session of the Central Assembly.

Mr. Murali Manohar Prasad editor of the "Searchlight" also left for Delhi this morning to attend the All-India Newspapers Editors Conference.—A. P.

Hindu Mahasabha Presidentship

MADRAS, Nov. 7

Dr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu, General Secretary, India Hindu Mahasabha wires from Madura:—"Twelve provincial Hindu Sabhas have recommended names for presidentship for Madura Session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha. Ten provinces have voted for Mr. V. D. Savarkar, seven for Dr. Moonje, seven for Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, five for Bhai Parmanand, four for Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee, two for Kanwar Chand Karan Sarda, two for Mr. Gokulchand Narang and one for Mr. Bhopatkar.

Final voting recommending a single name will be made before the 3rd December.—A. P.

HUQ TO OPEN U. P. MUSLIM STUDENTS CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The first U. P. Muslim Students Conference will be inaugurated here on November 17 by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal. The plenary session of the Conference will begin the next day under the presidentship of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan of Patna.

Several prominent Muslim leaders have been invited to attend the Conference.—A. P.

20 Nazi Planes Destroyed

Big British Guns Bring Down Night Raiders

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Enemy air activity over Britain at 5 p.m. (G.M.T.) to-day was on small scale. Few bombs were dropped by single aircraft, states an Air Ministry and Home Security communique, at a point on the west coast and in the country district of Midlands. No damage or casualties were caused in these attacks. Formations of fighters or fighter-bomber crossed the southeast coast on two occasions. Only a small number penetrated to London area where few bombs were dropped. There was little damage and casualties were few.

HISTORIC FORTRESS BOMBED

It is revealed that the Tower of London, an historic fortress, built by William the Conqueror had been bombed. A place of pilgrimage to millions of overseas visitors, grim building has been linked with the history of London since 900 years. It was a State prison which many famous persons left only to be executed on Tower Green, a few steps away. Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn and Archbishop Cranmere were amongst the prisoners confined there. During the last war use of the Tower as a prison was revived and it still is the prison for subjects accused of high treason. The Yeoman of the Guard who act as warders of the tower still retain the picturesque Tudor uniform and listeners all over the world have heard the broadcast of the ceremony of the King's keys."

The crown jewels are housed there and General Younghusband is the keeper of the Jewel House.

20 PLANES DESTROYED

The Air Ministry announced at 9-10 p.m. hours (B.S.T.) that twenty enemy aircraft are now known to have been destroyed today. The communique continues, "A large number of dive bombers with strong fighter escort attempted on several occasions, to attack shipping off our east and south-east coast. On each occasion they were heavily engaged by our fighters and fifteen of them were shot down by one squadron. Six of our aircraft are reported to be lost or missing but the pilots of two of these are known to be safe.

HEAVIER GUNS IN USE

Still more numerous and heavier guns were used against German night raiders attempting to pierce London's defences during Friday night.

BRITISH VESSEL SUNK

A British vessel the name of which has not yet been disclosed has been sunk off the Australian coast as a result of an explosion due possibly to a mine, according to an announcement by Mr. Hughes, the Australian Attorney General and Minister for Navy. Of a crew of 56 all except one have been accounted for.

LONDON "TIMES" THANKS INDIA!

"Very Important Contribution To War Effort

LONDON, Nov. 9

"India can play a very important part in industrial and economic co-operation," says the "Times" in a leading article which after pointing out that India's war effort has already exceeded her excellent record in the last stages of the Great War, say: "By freeing Great Britain from the task of providing for most of the military needs of her own forces, and those of her Allies in the East from the Levant to Batavia, India can, in any case, make a very important contribution to the ultimate success of the forces of freedom.

If, as seems most probable, the aggressor states intend to carry the war to the East the fact that the Indian Empire will be able to supply her own military requirements and those of the Imperial and Allied forces in Africa and Asia, must have a vital influence on the conduct and development of the campaign.—Reuter.

49 MERCHANT VESSELS PRESENTED

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Netherlands East Indies Government has placed 49 merchant vessels at the disposal of the British Government, it was stated by the Batavia Radio on Friday in a talk on Netherlands East Indies co-operation in the war effort. In addition 16 German and two Danish ships which they had seized were handed to Britain against indemnity costs only.—Reuter.

Indian War Materials As Exhibits

PATNA, Nov. 9.

Exhibits of war materials manufactured in India collected by the Indian Stores Department for inspection by delegates to the Eastern Group Conference will be also exhibited at the All-India Industrial Exhibition which commences here from November, 27.

Several Provincial Governments and States besides Ceylon are participating in the Exhibition.

The Provincial War Committee, it is gathered, are taking a stall in the exhibition where model tanks and other weapons will be displayed.—A. P.

LAHORE CONGRESS PRESIDENT DISQUALIFIED

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Lala Jagat Narain, President of the Lahore City Congress Committee, has been disqualified for election and for voting in any election till the third October 1945, as he failed to lodge by due date returns of the election expenses.

It may be recalled that Lala Jagat Narain was one of the Congress candidates who filed their nomination papers in the by-election to the Punjab Legislative Assembly from the Lahore City (general) constituency necessitated by the resignation of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava. As the papers of Lala Dunichand, the other Congress candidate, were accepted, Lala Jagat Narain withdrew leaving the former to be returned unopposed as there was no other candidate.—A.P.

CARGO SHIPS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN CANADA?

British Shipping Authorities Studying Proposals

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.

British shipping authorities are studying the proposals for the constructions of Cargo ships in Canada, stated Mr. Howe, Minister for Transport, and the number of ships would possibly be 12.

Mr. Howe added that the Mission sent to Canada to study the possibility of Canadian yards building such vessels had cabled terms to London and is awaiting reply.—Reuter.

KING ENTERTAINS INDIAN PILOTS

Jayakar's Son Leads Contingent

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Twenty-four Indian officers of the Royal Air Force, all of whom are experienced civil pilots, were the guests of Their Majesties recently before going to the training school to learn to fly service types of aircraft.

The party was conducted by pilot officer J.M.R. Jayakar, who is the first Indian to receive commission in the R.A.F. They spent over an hour with their Majesties and the two Princesses who talked to each visitor.

The King told some of them how he had seen two bombs leave an enemy aircraft which attacked Buckingham Palace and that the bombs fell in the courtyard.

One of the group, whose 3,000 hours flying experience includes flights between Croydon, Hamburg and Berlin, wants to be a bomber pilot because he "knows where to find things when he gets over Berlin".—Reuter.

TURKO-BRITISH STAFF TALKS

ANKARA, Nov. 9.

Major-General Arthur Smith, Chief of Staff in the Middle East, left here to-night (Friday) for Cairo on the conclusion of a ten-day visit to Turkey in return for the recent visit of high Turkish military and naval officers to Egypt.

Major-General Smith's visit was not connected with the Italian attack on Greece, but afforded an opportunity for informal talks with the Turkish General Staff on that subject.—Reuter.

COMMONWEALTH BUDGET

Leakage Of Information Feared

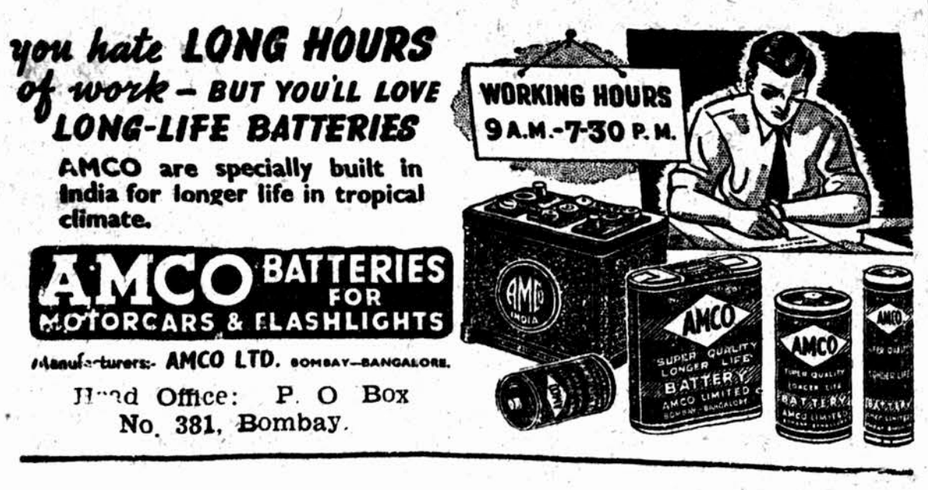
CANBERRA, Nov. 8.

Possible leakage of information concerning the Australian Budget caused an announcement to-day prohibiting the withdrawal of Beer, Spirits, Tobacco and Cigarette papers from bond without licence. Payment of duty on beer or removal of beer from brewery or delivery from store is forbidden except under licence.

The Minister of Customs explained that Government's object was regulation of the passage of goods through customs on which increased excise duties would be imposed in the next budget. He added that there have been many intelligent anticipations of customs and excise items included in various budgets.—Reuter.

PATNA Nov. 8.

Mr. M. N. Roy is expected to arrive here on November 26. Mr. Roy during his stay here, will meet leaders of various schools of thought for gauging the possibility of forming an alternative Coalition Ministry in the province.—A.P.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Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

CAPTAINCY OF THE PENTANGULAR TEAMS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The propaganda which my friend "Bobby" Talyarkhan has started for the selection of Vijay Merchant as Captain of the Hindus at the expense of Major C. K. Nayudu, has caused a furore among the followers of cricket in that community. They cannot understand why "Bobby" has suddenly turned his favours from Nayudu to Vijay. Upto the last Pentangular, he was a violent supporter of the Major. I do not mean "violent" in any derogatory sense I might as well call him one of his most ardent and enthusiast admirers—so much so that he has often hailed Nayudu as "the King of Indian Cricket." I do not know what has happened since then to throw the Major down the scale of his favour.

TALYARKHAN'S PLEA

From his articles it appears that he has now found Vijay more "polite and courteous" than his erstwhile favourite. And therefore he is plumping for the elder Merchant in preference to Nayudu. I have no desire to get mixed up in this controversy, as it is likely to do more harm than good to the cause at issue. As a matter of fact some people are actually accusing Talyarkhan that he is trying to create a disruption in the ranks of the Hindus. During the last Pentangular the Hindus had succeeded in producing an excellent team-spirit and the result was a resounding victory for them. His critics declare that he is now out to destroy that spirit. Then why does he not, they ask, discuss the question of Captaincy of the other communities as well. Why the Hindus alone have been picked out for the controversy?

DROPPING OF A SUCCESSFUL CAPTAIN.

I am afraid the change is a bit too hard and ill-directed. It is quite possible that Talyarkhan picked out the Hindus first because they are the reigning champions. And he would discuss the Captaincy of the other communities later on. It would have been better perhaps if he had followed it up soon after. However I shall leave it at that. I am sure "Bobby" will explain it himself ere long. As I am concerned more with principles than personalities I shall now proceed with the discussion of the question. Is it right to drop a Captain after he has proved himself successful in the field? Ordinarily he should not be. I am sure that will be the answer by most people.

EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

But there are occasions when it may be prudent to do so. For instance, if he is not physically fit or if he is not in form, he may be safely left out. I have, however, known of cases in the past where people have been selected although they were not in their best batting or bowling form simply on their ability to lead a side. These are exceptional cases. In discarding Major Nayudu, Talyarkhan has not shown that the Hindu Captain is either physically unfit or out of form. Evidently these considerations have not weighed with him at all. On the other hand, he has advanced the plea of qualitative preference in respect of courtesy and politeness.

A STRANGE ARGUMENT

This is rather a strange argument to come from "Bobby" at this stage. While he was championing the cause of Nayudu for so many years, did he not know his strong points and defects? He must have. To be sure, he advocated his case despite his shortcomings whatever they may be. His sudden change of front is therefore inexplicable. I wish to remind Talyarkhan that D. R. Jardine, the famous English Captain, had the same weakness which Nayudu is said to have. Still everybody wanted Jardine to lead England again. As I would not like to prejudice the future career of Vijay Merchant, I refrain from dragging him into this unsavoury controversy.

SELF-EFFACEMENT

The only argument which may be advanced in favour of the retirement of Nayudu is that younger men should be given a chance to come up. "Bobby" has not done that. Nonetheless there are many people who feel that Nayudu having enjoyed all the glory of a long and distinguished career, should now retire from first class cricket. Men like him, Prof. Deodhar and Wazir Ali, although in the pink of condition, should forego the pleasure of participating in competitive cricket and make room for the rising generation. In Australia it is almost a rule to retire at the height of one's glory. Did not Woodfull and Ponsford retire voluntarily soon after they carried home the Ashes from England? And what a magnificent show they had put up!

AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLES.

This sort of self-effacement and unselfishness has helped Australia to maintain a steady flow of first rate fighters. No wonder she has remained at the top of the Cricket world for such a long time. As this noble spirit has not been in prominence in this country, India has not been able to fill up the gaps as soon as they have been caused. It is time some of our veteran Cricketers followed the glowing traditions of the Australians and set an example before their countrymen. It will only by their personal sacrifices the cause of Indian Cricket will flourish. I know there is another side of the case. Some of these men are anxious to serve Indian Cricket particularly their community or province as long as they can. They feel perhaps rightly sometimes that without their services, the latter would be poorer. Sometimes the Committees themselves persuade them to carry on.

MATTER FOR SPECULATION.

I do not know what the Hindu Selection Committee will do in this matter. It is quite possible they will invite the conquering hero of last year once again, especially because he is a tremendous "draw" in Bombay. It may be the other way too, as there is a growing feeling that younger men should be given more opportunities. Whether the Hindus will show their traditional gratefulness to their champion player and Captain or carve their way for the future, time alone will show. I cannot speak for Nayudu either. He may prefer to take the chance of leading the Hindus to victory again. Or he may choose to retire from the field with all the glory of a distinguished career and end the undignified controversy for ever. Let us wait and see.

B. C. A. LEADS THE WAY.

In the meanwhile an interesting thing has happened. The Bombay Cricket Association has dropped L. P. Jai from the Provincial Captaincy and selected V. M. Merchant in his stead. There cannot be much difference of opinion about the superiority between the two. Jai is decidedly a better leader than Vijay and he is in good batting form too. The fact that his name stands in the list of candidates for the team shows that the Association is still prepared to give him a chance to be in the eleven provided he secures a place by force of merit. Last year Jai was not in the running at all. So Vijay had a clear field. This time the Association has definitely set aside the claims of the senior man. Does it not clearly demonstrate that the younger man is being given the chance to be trained up for the bigger job in the future?

JAI'S CHANCES.

While Jai has been left in the cold by his Association, I doubt if he will be treated similarly by his own Committee, in case, of course, Major Nayudu remains out. One point that stands heavily against him is that he does not command the stamina and breath to field for a match of this long duration. As it is, our players are generally unaccustomed to play in three or four-day matches. Only those who keep themselves perfectly fit can stand the ordeal well. But for those who have reached the forties and who have to work in the offices till late hours in the evenings, it is exceedingly hard. However, Jai is the Captain of the Hindu Gymkhana and is leading the Gymkhana team frequently. This may give him the impetus to lead the Hindu team again. There are some persons in the Gymkhana and outside who favour the claims of Prof. Deodhar. His splendid performances with the bat recently have pushed up his stock to a certain extent. But I doubt if he will be invited again.

MUSLIM CAPTAINCY.

What about the skippership of the other communities? Is it not agitating the minds of their respective supporters? I have no doubt the usual speculation is there. But unlike the Hindus, they have their business settled more or less quietly. For the Muslims it is stated that more red blood will be infused into their team. Does it mean that Wazir Ali will be placed on the Retired List and Jehangir Khan or Kadri or even Dilawar Hussain will be entrusted with their leadership? I do not think so. The chances are that Wazir will be called upon again to regain the lost championship for them. And it is more than likely that most of the Old Brigade will assemble under their colours once again. The inspired messages from Bhopal have little influence on the Committee here.

NEW BLOOD WANTED.

Who will lead the Europeans, Parsis and the Rest I cannot say. Although some of their old hands will be available, the Europeans will find it extremely difficult to get together a respectable side, unless of course the military authorities release some of the County players who may be serving under them. The question is whether the mantle of their Captaincy will ultimately fall on John Tew. The Parsis and the Rest are fishing for a suitable skipper too. Soli Colah who led the Parsis last year did not inspire much confidence among them. And De Mello has been far from successful at the head of the Rest side. It is probable that new men will be tried in their places.

A large party of French boys, some of them future cadets from the French Military Academy of St. Cyr and the Polytechnique, and all ranging in age from 14 to 17, are now guests of the Boy Scouts Assn., at one of their beautiful permanent camps in Wales. The boys arrived in independent groups after many startling adventures. Here are some of them at morning exercises in the camp.

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY?

(Continued From Page 2)

he displayed the same eagerness to see both sides of a problem. Determined to study the matter on the spot as usual, he was given a most unpleasant reception. His train was bombed by agitators, who later staged a demonstration against him when he arrived in Calcutta. He found himself welcomed with a barrage of little black flags and shrill cries of "Go back, Lothian"! Instead of taking that advice, he insisted upon going among the rioters and calmly discussing outstanding grievances with their spokesmen. When the time came to take his leave most of the agitators led a chorus of cheers.

Five years later he was back in India again, studying the mechanism of the new Constitution. In Delhi he talked with party leaders, malcontents, and industrialists. People who had come to meet a critic were astonished to discover a man whose only anxiety was to report their views as accurately and sympathetically as possible. From Delhi Lord Lothian went to see Mr. Gandhi, with the object of discovering a possible formula for Federation. For several days he lived in a mud hut near Mr. Gandhi, and insisted upon eating the same food as the members of the 'ashram'.

Visit To Germany

This eagerness to understand and sympathize with the other man's point of view, however unpopular, has often made Lord Lothian an easy target for misrepresentation. When he visited Germany in 1937, at the request of Mr. Chamberlain, his visits to Hitler, Goering, Dr. Schacht, and other leaders were interpreted in this country as irrefutable evidence of a pro-German policy on the part of the Prime Minister and his closest advisers. Lord Lothian, so recently dubbed a Bolshevik on the strength of his visit to Soviet Russia, was now accused of being little more than a Nazi agent and tool!

When all hope of a peaceful solution was gone, Lord Lothian showed beyond any doubt that he would fight what he called "gangster diplomacy" to the death. Some of his critics are also inclined to forget that he was one of the first advocates of conscription in this country.

In accepting the post of Ambassador in Washington Lord Lothian knew that he was facing the severest test of his career. He was aware that American sentiment was overwhelmingly pro-Ally and anti-Nazi, but he also knew that there were powerful Isolationist forces in the United States which could work mischief towards this country.

Confidence In Future

His task is to see that the Allied cause does not suffer through misrepresentation and that nothing shall hold up the smooth co-ordination of supplies between the United States and the Allies. But his mission is made more complicated still by the fact that America wants to help us as much as possible without sending her men to fight beside ours. Our new Ambassador is therefore confronted with the task of furthering good relations without arousing doubts as to our ultimate good intentions.

His own confidence in the future was eloquently expressed in a speech which he delivered shortly before his departure for the United States:

"Because I believe that in these days, painful and difficult as they are, we are living in one of the great creative periods—an age when we have to abandon a lot of old beliefs and rise to new heights and methods—I am convinced that the English-speaking world is going to see the main moulding and creative force in the new world now coming into birth."

She: "I've always wanted to share your troubles with you darling.'

He: "But I haven't any."

She: "I don't mean now, silly. I mean when we are married!"

SOLDIERS IN WOMEN'S GARB

New Army Device To Outwit Nazi Parachutists

Soldiers, some dressed as women, have been touring lanes in South-west Coastal Districts of England as part of the Army's Anti-Parachutist Training.

This full dress rehearsal, based on knowledge of German parachutist tactics in Holland and Belgium, was designed to outwit every dodge Germans might use.

Each "parachutist" was smuggled out of headquarters and sent to a point at which it was assumed he had "landed" from a German plane. From then on they had to fend for themselves, keeping in mind the one rule that they must not arouse suspicion or be arrested as doubtful characters.

Each "parachutist" had a bicycle and collapsible camping outfit, which was strapped to the crossbar and hid a rifle.

They had to find their own food, get their own sleeping quarters, tour the countryside, and report back to headquarters in two days.

One sergeant was disguised as a milkman, others were dressed as clergymen, postmen and "big business" officials.

Several soldiers, slim and with fair complexions, were disguised as women. Their lips were well made up, their cheeks rouged and good fitting wigs were worn.

Once the "parachutists" had got six hours start other men in the regiment set out to round them up.

The rehearsal was most successful.

FINGERS GAVE "HUN" AWAY

A "woman" was arrested in a cafe by a soldier who noticed "she" was lighting a cigarette in a very masculine way.

One of the "clergymen" was caught by another soldier whose suspicions were aroused when he noticed that the "clergyman's" fingers were nicotine stained.

The "parachutists" reported that they aroused suspicion wherever they went and that the civil population were ready for any real invaders.

One old woman was so suspicious of one of the "businessmen" when he asked her the way to the nearest town that she followed him on the other side of the hedge as he walked along the lane.

When she saw a policeman she told him of her suspicions, and another "arrest" was made.

All but two of the men were caught during their first day's "liberty."

MR. JOSHI'S VIEWS CHALLENGED

(Continued From Page 2)

him in Bombay or Jamshedpur, Nagpur or Lahore, he could have gone out of Poona to any of these places. The object of his transfer was to fix his headquarters in Poona and not to restrict his movements or to terminate his connexion with the labour movement. Mr. Joshi does us injustice when he observes "they seemed to think on the whole, that the Indian labour movement as it was progressing from year to year was getting stronger and stronger and, therefore, dangerous according to some of them." Mr. Joshi uses phrases which we must confess are puzzling. We wonder what he means by the labour movement getting "stronger and stronger." Did the Society at any time desire that the labour movement should become weaker and weaker? Was it for the purpose of preventing the movement from growing "stronger and stronger" that Mr Joshi was retained in the trade union movement for over twenty years? Unless, of course, Mr. Joshi has in mind an entirely different meaning for the phrase "stronger and stronger", we confess we are unable to understand his observations.

Mr. Joshi's Insinuations

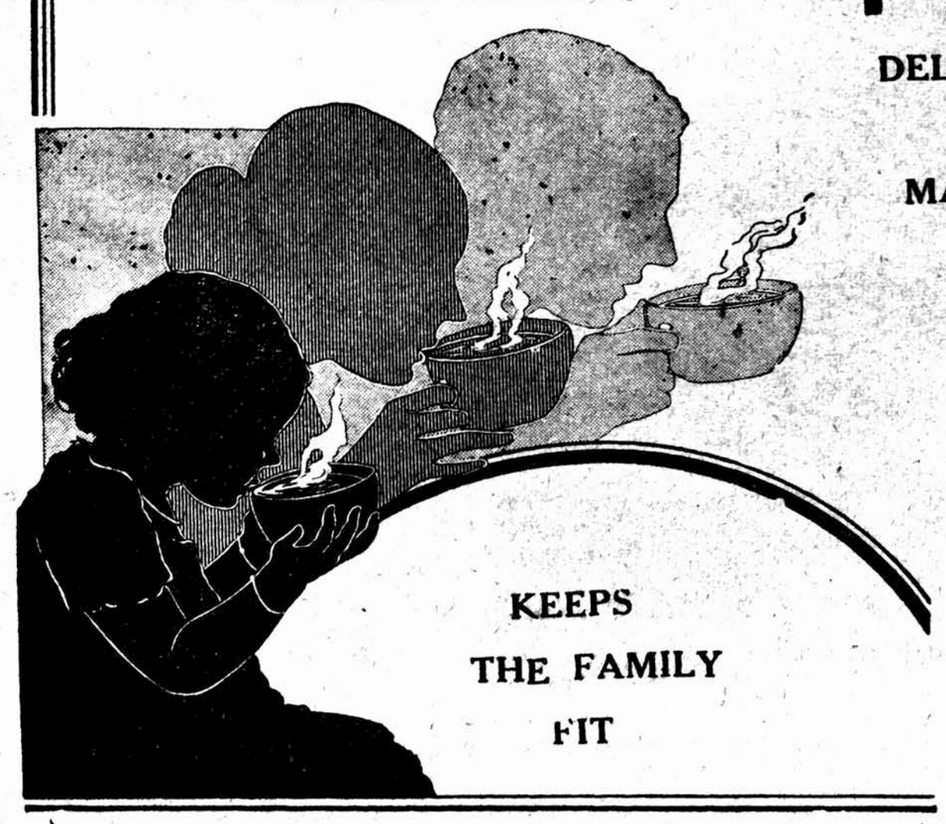
Mr. Joshi insinuates that the association of the Society with the movement was prejudicial to its prosperity and that was one of the points of differences between him and his colleagues. He observes, "While I believed in carrying on the trade unions movement in co-operation with all who came to help in that work, my colleagues believed that the Society's association with that movement, as it is at present, would be prejudicial to the work of the Society. Already there was much difficulty experienced as regards donations, etc. and I must concede that there is substantial truth in what they say." If it were not Mr. Joshi who was responsible for it, we would have called the statement malicious. Mr. Joshi knows, or at any rate, ought to know, that the Society at no time was or has been influenced by material considerations in its conduct of the labour movement, as long as its members pursued policies which had its approval. Despite the disapproval of some of its friends, who were supporting the Society, and helped it in its establishment, the Society supported Mr. Joshi in his trade union and welfare activities because it felt that the policies which Mr. Joshi pursued were beneficial to the Labour movement and with which the Society could be publicly associated. We are prepared to give Mr. Joshi instances, if he so desires, of our support to him in his trade union and welfare activities, regardless of the inevitable consequences of our friends' withdrawing material support to the Society. We are surprised that, knowing all the facts as he does, Mr. Joshi should make this thoroughly unworthy insinuation against his former colleagues.

His Career

It may not be inapposite to remark here that Mr. Joshi's own career in the trade union movement does not square with his professions. He broke away from the Trade Union Congress in 1929, and helped to found an entirely independent organisation, the National Trade Union Federation though "I believed in carrying on the trade union movement in co-operation with all."

Nobody has objected to the members of the Society working in co-operation with others belonging to different schools of thought for purposes common to all. In fact, even to-day members of the Society are working with workers of various schools of thought for common objectives. It was not to such co-operation that the Society raised objection but to the nurturing in the Society itself of a communist cell, working policies which did not command the support of the Society, committing it deliberately to courses of action wholly repugnant to its traditions, trying to disrupt the Society by a policy of skilful canvassing and intimidation, and publicly undermining the solidarity of the organisation. Mr. Joshi openly allied himself with this group and gave it the mantle of his protection. Our differences with Mr. Joshi were only on his alliance with and covert support to communist groups and policies in the Society without seeking the sanction of the Society for such policies and not with regard either to our apprehension about the labour movement or fear of donations and support being withdrawn. It is unbelievable that Mr. Joshi does not know the facts. If Mr. Joshi reads again his correspondence with Mr. Bakhle, he would refresh his mind as to what his differences with his colleagues were, and incidentally, we may mention it would be for the public benefit if he publishes his correspondence with Mr. Bakhle.

FOR GREATER ENERGY
AND INCREASED VITALITY



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Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

A village belle with rags and hardly any place to live in can still wear a smile on her face.

HAVE YOU GOT YOUR NAME

enlisted for the

TRIP TO AMBERNATH

on the 1st December

SHREE B. G. KHER WILL BE WITH US

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Just as you pass along your way on your journey of life, you will come across good things as well as bad things.

You may carry them both with you: Good things to act according to them, and bad things to act contrary to them.

If somebody smiles at you, catch hold of that smile, and pass it on to every one you come across.

If somebody cries and grumbles, learn not to cry and grumble yourself, for that does not please you.

In that way, go on doing your bit best to make the world happier—by being kind and doing kindly things.

Remember, everything will pass away—So why let bad things worry you; go on doing good to yourself and to everybody!

* * * *

Diwali At Baroda

A VERY interesting programme was arranged at Baroda during Diwali by the Balkan-ji-Bari of that place and the Vidyarthi Mitra Mandal. Besides speeches, etc., an Exhibition and sports were the most interesting items of the programme. Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari is really going ahead, and we take this opportunity to congratulate the President, Syt. C. P. Shah and his friends for achieving such a success.

To-day the Balkan-ji-Bari children will visit the Patuck Industrial Schol at Andheri, where Professor V. G. Rao will give them a tea party. The other branches whose work had more or less stopped on account of vacations in the schools, will now again become active from this and the next week. We hope a large number of boys and girls will join the proposed trip to Ambernath on the 1st December.

In Half An Hour

LIFE is curiously interesting if we have eyes to see. One of our readers sends us a note of these things that he saw within half an hour.

A great dog with its fore paws on the counter at the bank waiting for a biscuit from the cashier.

A tile slipping from a roof and falling a yard away from a lady passing by.

A cart drawn by two great horned bullocks with brown and white coats.

How many odd things did you see on your last walk?

* * * *

Just Father

THE other day a new probationer nurse brought the morning cup of tea into a ward in a Caithness hospital. An aged patient was in a chatty mood, and when the nurse patted up her pillow she said:

An' what's your name, lassie?

Elizabeth Sinclair.

An' hev ye ony brithers an' sisters?

Oh yes.

And what do they work at?

Well, ma sister she's milking the coos at the castle, and ma brither he's driving a lorry at Todhall, and ma mither's serving in the canteen at Thurso.

My, isn't that fine? An' what does your feyther do?

Oh, him? He's just the Air Minister.

* * * *

What Alec Was Doing

WHAT more fascinating pastime is there than delving into the past?

An old lady in Brantford, Ontario, has been remembering a playmate of her youth. He was Alexander Graham Bell, and she has written to tell us of the day when she went over to see her neighbours the Bells and was met by the father, who laughingly said: "What do you think Alec, that son of mine, is doing? He got a tin can from his mother, put a wire to the woodshed, and thinks he can speak through it!"

That was the beginning of the telephone. The young inventor proceeded to buy up all the wire in Brantford, and strung it up.

* * * *

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari is proud of these two workers: Shrimati Dhanubehu Upadhyaya, (third from the left, in the left-hand photograph) and Shrimati Saralabehn Nanavaty (centre, in the right-hand photograph), who please children with their stories and games respectively.

Up Goes The Roof

AN Australian reader in Victoria writes to tell us of a thrilling experience she had the other afternoon. She was sitting reading in her home at Carrum when all at once the galvanised iron roof was lifted up as if by a giant hand, and swept away!

A willy-willy was the culprit, a capricious gale that struck the town, damaged several buildings, uprooted trees and shrubs, covered the streets with mangled telephone wires, and carried roofs of houses five miles.

* * * *

Plants Waiting To Help Us

There are more than half a million known species among the higher plants, yet mankind's daily supplies of food, fibre, and timber are drawn from only a hundred of them.

What possibilities may not be hiding in the other 4,99,900? At any time a discovery in connection with some neglected weed may revolutionise the whole science of agriculture.

* * * *

SAID a boy to his teacher one day: "Wright has not written rite right, I say."

And the teacher replied,

As the blunder she eyed:

"Right!—Wright, write rite right, right away!"

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Vile Parle Boys and Girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a Picnic at Vaghjibhai's Swimming Tank recently.

A Page For Women

Constant Drinker Difficult To Reform

(By Regine)

Dear Regine:

I have been married for five years to a man who drinks constantly. Three months ago he deserted my baby and me and left town. Now he writes that he is sorry and wants to come back.

In the meantime my employer has asked me to marry him. I don't love him but I am inclined to marry him in order to get security for my baby. She is now staying with my mother. My mother is old and finds the responsibility of the baby very hard. Besides, she says she reared me and my brothers and feels that she has done her stint. Do you think she is right?

And what would you do...would you marry the other man...after securing a divorce? I still love my husband even though I know he is worthless. I know I am a fool...but I can't help myself. My husband is very charming. I wish he weren't.—CONFUSED.

* * * *

Allow Three Months Grace

It is almost as impossible to reform a drunkard as to mend an egg that has dropped on the floor. You have probably argued the angles with him all around the clock...and have arrived at nowhere.

I don't believe I would do anything at present...but let time handle the situation. Ask your husband if he is really sincere in his desire to reform...and put him on a three months probation. If he remains on the water wagon for three months...you can hope for a reform. (Kindly observe that I said...hope.)

Do not marry your employer even if you should eventually get a divorce. It is unfair to him and to you, too. You will be constantly brooding over your marriage. It is far safer for a girl who has never married, to link herself to a man she doesn't love... than for a woman who has been married.

The girl without experience can often learn to love a man who is tender and kind to her. But a woman who has once given herself to a man she loves...can never quite relinquish herself to another.

Some scientists say that a woman's first love leaves a physical stamp upon her that integrates itself with her entire biological being. Which may or may not be true. But it has all the earmarks of possibility considering how women cleave to their first husbands. despite the men who may come after. You never hear of a woman retaining her affection for her second or third husband...in the case of many marriages...but only her first.

Apparently we are all die-hards when it comes to ideals. And we hate to lose them...or even disassociate ourselves from those who are linked with those early dreams and hopes.

As to your mother. I am afraid she is absolutely right. It would be better for you to take a small apartment and engage a woman daytimes to look after the baby in your absence. Your mother is entitled to peace...and there is no peace in a home which houses a small baby.

If your husband does not reform...I would advise you to get a divorce after the three months probation. But hesitate before you remarry. Be sure you are cured of your old malady...Love...first.

(COPYRIGHT.)

CLASSIC FILET CHAIR SET

YOU can have interesting filet crochet chair sets either to protect or to dress up your chairs. These mythical griffins give this set an air of interest and mystery. With mercerized crochet cotton, size 40, in white or ecru, the back rest will measure 17-1|2 by 10-1|2 inches with each arm piece measuring 7 by 10 inches.

BACK TO VICTORIA

New War Time Trend In Jewellery, Tweeds, Wallpapers & Pottery

(From a London Correspondent.)

Fashion goes in cycles. This is once more proved by the present world-wide demand for the decorative in jewellery, fabrics, silver table-ware, pottery and wallpapers.

After a period when plainness and stream-lined severity of form were the role, the demand is for decoration and elaborate design.

In jewellery the return is to the gracious forms of the Georgian period and the ornate decoration, chasing and piercing of the Victorian era.

Just now, the taste of South America inclines more to the Victorian revival than to the Georgian. Reproductions of old Sheffield plate are also the vogue.

Personal jewellery, tending towards a Victorian revival for some time, has now definitely turned to naturalistic reproductions. For example, leaves, berries, flowers, such as columbines and roses and water-lilies, are treated in matt gold or enamel-tinted. Necklaces made of the simple shells of the sea-shore tinted and gold-mounted, are extremely popular.

How to win that most prized possession ..a beautiful Complexion

Do you sometimes wonder how other women *happen* to be blessed with a beautiful complexion—the kind of complexion that invites romance and makes life worth while?

It is all so easy. Each night erase the cares of the day from your skin with Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream removes every trace of clogging dirt from the pores and day by day leaves your skin softer and smoother.

But a beautiful skin needs protection. To guard your complexion against the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust, use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream. This delicately perfumed cream, though absolutely invisible, cleverly hides little skin blemishes and makes your complexion young looking and lovely. Your make-up goes on smoother—it remains fresh and enchanting longer.

Get a jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Vanishing Cream today. Your skin will take on a new beauty that will delight you and be the envy of other women.

Other Famous
Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Skin Lotion—*A refreshing astringent that stimulates circulation and removes excessive oiliness.*

Perfect Face Powder—*Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D88-I

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Stamps For National Defence

(By Muriel Nissen)

In order to implant the doctrine of adequate national defence in the mind of every man, woman and child throughout the United States and its possessions, a special stamp series is under consideration by the Post Office Department and may be released this fall. While it has been suggested to have proceeds from the sale of such stamps applied toward a special national defence plan, the idea would not be feasible under our present fiscal set-up.

If President Roosevelt approves the project, the issue will in all probability be released by the end of the year. Tentative plans call for a set of three denominations—one, three and five cents.

An interesting suggestion received sometime ago by the Post Office Department called for the printing of national defence stamps in sheets of 100 to be sold at one cent each. They were to serve as seals rather than postage stamps, with no franking value, and to be used like the anti-tuberculosis seals. While this idea has, for the time being at least, been relegated to some pigeon-hole, it would not be surprising to see it revived in case of emergency, for it undoubtedly has its merits.

Revenue derived from the sale of the postage set as now planned will go into the Post Office Department, such sums not being available for any other purpose without special permission from Congress. The stamps will simply serve the purpose of promoting the idea of national defence, and of bringing home to every American the realization of its immediate necessity.

"Famous Americans" Return

Following a summer intermission, the "Famous Americans" series was resumed with the release of the first two items in the Artists' section.

The one-cent green, honouring Gilbert Charles Stuart, was released at Narragansett, Rhode Island, while the James A. McNeill Whistler two-cent red had its first day sale at Lowell, Mass.

Stuart, who was the most famous portrayer of George Washington, was born at Narragansett in 1755. He began to paint at the age of thirteen, but received no adequate instruction in art until 1775, when he went to London. There he soon acquired a reputation as a fine portrait painter, and had among his famous subjects George III, King Louis XVI of France, Mrs. Sarah Siddons and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A desire to paint Washington was the chief motive in Stuart's return to America, and he did his first portrait of the President in Philadelphia. Before his death in 1828, Stuart had executed at least forty Washington portraits, some of which have already been reproduced on postage stamps.

An altogether different type of artist was James Abbott McNeill Whistler, who was born in Lowell in 1834 but spent only a small portion of his life in America.

In 1855 Whistler sailled for Europe, there to remain until his death in 1903. He lived to receive honours from many governments and to see his work widely exhibited, but wranglings with critics and a sharp satirical wit undoubtedly won Whistler more widespread publicity than ever did his art.

Plans For Hong Kong Centennial

A stamp set of six values will be released next year to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Hong Kong to Great Britain by China. The series is being prepared in London, and the following values and designs will be used: two cents, sepia and orange, street scene; four cents, magenta and bright purple, steamship and a junk; five cents, green and black, university; 15 cents, red and black, Hong Kong Harbour; 25 cents, blue and sienna, Hong Kong Bank; one dollar, orange and bright ultramarine, the China Clipper and a seaplane. Each stamp will carry border inscriptions in Chinese and English, and a full-face portrait of King George VI will appear on each adhesive, with the dates "1841-1941".

Cachet Note

The United Boys' Brigade of America will sponsor a "Founders Day" Cachet. Send prepared 6 3/4 inch envelopes with one cent each for forwarding to Major J. A. Becker, 128-42 150th Street, South Ozone Park, N. Y., before September 20.

Rate Revisions

The British colonies of Ascension and St. Helena have made several changes in current postage paper to meet the increased postal rates brought about by war conditions.

Ascension has added a four-pence blue and black in the Green Mountain Design. The one-penny has been changed from light green and black to ochre and black, and the three-pence has undergone a colour change from ultramarine and black to gray and black.

St. Helena now has a four-pence blue and eight-pence green in the design showing the badge of the colony, while the colour of the current one-penny has been changed from dark green to ochre and that of the three-pence from ultramarine to gray.

Commemorative For King Matthias

Recalling the birth of Matthias Hunyadi, King of Hungary from 1458 to 1940, a set of five semi-postals has been released. Matthias was born on February 22, 1440, and the stamps commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the occasion. Matthias was undoubtedly the most distinguished man of his own time, and one of the greatest monarches of any age. A man of splendid character and keen mind, he was equally illustrious as statesman, soldier, orator and intellectual. He was born in Kolozsvar, the former capital of Transylvania, and succeeded to the Magyar throne when he was but eighteen. However, he was already well experienced in warfare, having been a member of his father's campaigns from the age of twelve.

Items From Bohemia-Moravia

Several new postal items have been released from Bohemia and Moravia, including two semi-postals for the benefit of the German Red Cross. Picturing a nurse tending a wounded soldier, the stamps have attached tabs bearing the inscription "For the German Red Cross" in both German and Czech. The name of the country appears also in both languages at the top and bottom of the stamp. Values are: 60 haleru plus 40 haleru blue, and 1.20 koruna plus 80 haleru in violet.

Other new stamps reflect the increased postage rates of wartime. A 40-haleru orange stamp has appeared in the Linden Leaf design, and the Brunn Cathedral of the current issue appears in brown-lilac with a value of 1.20 koruna and in smaller size.

Australian Forces Honoured

In honour of the Australian Imperial Force, and commemorating the participation of the Dominion in Europe's War, a special set of four values has been released by Australia. The uniform design pictures representatives of the three branches of combat service —navy, army and air—in the foreground. In a nebulous background above them is the head of a nurse, and views of trees and buildings, indicative of the varied environments from which the forces are recruited. The design is from a drawing by Virgil Reilly.

Covers For Exhibitor

The s. s. "Exemplar" of the American Export Lines sailed last Thursday on her maiden voyage to India. At Colombo, Ceylon, she will pick up the covers of thousands of stamp collectors throughout the United States for delivery on her return. The line has prepared special covers for the 100 day-round trip maiden voyage, which is among the longest in modern cargo steamer history.

The s. s. "Exhibitor" of the same lines will leave September 25th on a similar maiden voyage; covers for this trip can still be ordered from the American Export Lines Philatelic Agent, 31 Park Row, New York City, at 15 cents each. Deadline: September 18th.

Stamp Teaser

1. What stamp pictures the construction of an airship?
2. A donkey carrying a load of bananas is shown on what stamp?
3. On what stamp is a view of Lake Tana presented?

World's Rarest Stamp

$40,000 Paid To British Guiana Of 1856

The world's rarest stamp, the only known copy of British Guiana's 1-cent magenta of 1856, listed in the Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue as being worth 50,000 dollars, has been sold by Mrs. Anna Hind Scale of Utica, N. Y. to R. H. Macy & Co. New York City department store, which operates a stamp department, writes the "New York Times."

Macy's, admitting that the purchase was made on behalf of a client, refused to disclose the price paid to Mrs. Scala. From a source considered reliable it is learned that Mrs. Scala received a cheque for 40,000 dollars when she brought the stamp from Utica and surrendered it last Wednesday. The firm received also, from Gordon Hamer of Harmer, Rooke & Co., Ltd., London stamp dealers, the certificate issued by Great Britain's Royal Philatelic Society attesting to the genuineness of the stamp.

The late Arthur Hind bought the stamp for about 32,500 dollars at the French Government's auction of the famous Ferrary collection at Paris in 1921.

The identity of the collector who acquired the rarity was not immediately disclosed. For the "world's rarest stamp" to be in the possession of a person who might desire to maintain continued anonymity will not be relished by philately, which has a special sentiment about this British colonial item which King George V once aspired to acquire for the royal collection.

The new owner has been informed of this but has reiterated his intention of keeping his identity a secret for the present. He has refused to permit the stamp to be displayed either at Macy's or at the New York World's Fair and has instructed that it be kept in a vault for the time being.

The owner is understood to be an Australian but it is said he has no intention of taking the stamp back with him at this time. In response to inquiry it was explained that if property of such value were taken to Australia while the Dominion was at war it would not be possible to take the stamp out of Australia for the duration of the war, and indeed it might be subject to seizure during an emergency, and for that reason the owner preferred to let the stamp stay in the United States until the European conflict ends.

Various offers ranging from 25,000 dollars to 38,000 dollars had been made to Mrs. Scala in recent months but she rejected them all. A collector in Toronto had pending a bid of 36,000 dollars at the time of the sale here last week.

(Continued On Page 30)

UNCLE HILARY IN SEARCH OF A HOUSE

(Continued From Page 8)

the deception. But for the present, let sleeping dogs lie.

Some weeks passed. Uncle Hilary's household moved into the new house. Aunt Belinda still wore an air of outraged virtue. Uncle Hilary was, of course, cutwardly penitent. Inwardly he congratulated himself. It 'was' a charming house. Helen was faintly amused. Terry was overjoyed. That jolly little swinging gate, for instance, was a source of infinite delight, and the very aimlessness of the rooms appealed to him. The cook at first protested. If he was expected to practise the culinary art in so outlandish a kitchen, he begged most respectfully to give notice. But with a few judicious remarks on the excellence of his cooking in general, and morning coffee in particular, he was prevailed upon to put his dignity in his pocket and stay on. As for the gardener, he was openly dismayed. He might as well be asked to grow a garden in the middle of the Sahara. The "Boy" looked about him with interest. Obviously, this was a house which afforded countless opportunities for disappearing when he was wanted and appearing when he wasn't wanted. And that suited him admirably.

Things were going on quietly at the "Dove's Nest"—as quietly as Terry would let them. Even Aunt Belinda softened to such an extent that she contemplated staying on at the cottage indefinitely. A cottage by the sea always "gets you" in the end. You usually take it up in a hurry—because you are forced to—and usually you're in no hurry to leave it, unless you're forced to. Uncle Hilary was just beginning to bless "the modest legacy," when the new Aunt Belinda still on the make, burst out with another startling suggestion. Suggestion?—rather an iron command in a velvet voice.

"We must have a phone, Hilary. I think you ought to see to it at once."

"But why a phone?" remonstrated Uncle Hilary, who though he submitted to the tyranny of the One and Only Voice in the World, was not going to submit to the tyranny of any telephone whatsoever, or wheresoever.

"You will write to the Telephone Company this evening. I think a telephone is absolutely essential. We're so cut off from everything and everybody here. And I also think we...."

"Now don't tell me you're thinking of a nice private aerodrome, and a few half-dozen planes—in case of emergencies," said Uncle Hilary, frankly on the defensive. That remarkable woman was as cool as a cucumber.

"Well, not exactly. Nothing quite so ambitious. Besides, aeroplanes make me nervous. I was thinking a car, a Packard, a comfortable little seven-seater—would suit us admirably."

"If you're bent on ruining us all, we might as well rush into it in a plane as in a motor-car," said Uncle Hilary gloomily. Then with mournful relish, "It's quicker work too—getting "there."

Nevertheless, that evening Uncle Hilary wrote to the Telephone Company.

Why
flies and mosquitoes die instantly when you spray
FLIT
FLIT
INSECTICIDE
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Many other household insects and their eggs
Flit spray will not stain
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

"MY COUNTRY AND MY PEOPLE"

(Continued from Page 8)

Mr. Lin writes, "With the exception of Chiang Kai Shek and T. V. Soong, the Chinese leaders do not 'work like a horse;' they, simply work like civilized human beings, where life is regarded as not worth the bother of too much strenuous effort, and eventually if Chiang Kai Shek and T. V. Soong come out on top, it will be just on account of their greater stamina and capacity for drudgery."

Mr. Lin deplores the lack of leadership among the Chinese men who are educated and capable "With the exception of the late Sun Yatsen, the Chinese leaders, first-rate scholars all, do not keep up their reading and do not write."

The chapter on Chinese character is divided into these most enlightening topics; Mellowness, Patience, Indifference, Old Roguery, Pacificism, Contentment, Humour, and Conservatism. No wonder the civilization of the nation has ripened and lasted a long time! "The true end, the Chinese have decided in a singularly clear manner, lies in the enjoyment of a simple life, especially the family life, and in harmonious social relationships."

Attitude Towards Woman

Considering the relationships between men and women: "Something in the Chinese blood never quite gave woman her due from primeval times." Yet women ruled their civilization in earlier history through the social system of matriarchy. Women recognized their power in marriage and all women were given the right to marry, even slave girls.

"To a Chinese nothing is more striking than that the statue of a woman should be placed high up in the harbour of New York,..and when he learns that the woman there does not represent the feminine but the idea of liberty, he is still more shocked. Why should liberty be represented by a woman?"

But the Chinese find fault with Western attitudes toward marriage. "There was a time even in the West when motherhood and bearing and rearing children were not despised by society or by the women themselves..... To bring a child into the world and lead him and guide him with her mother's wisdom into manhood is enough work for any human being in a sane-minded society. Why she should be regarded as 'dependent' on man either socially or economically because she can do this noble work, and do it better than man, is a notion that is difficult to grasp."

Politics

Turning toward politics in China. To the American mind it has long been hard to grasp the rapid change of rulers in China, men who took power by force of arms and bribery. This results from the idea, so old that it is almost a legend, that Government should be by gentlemen, and not by law. It is only recently that popular regard has developed for the regulations of the affairs of men by law instead of by the opinion of the individuals who might hold power in each community.

"Some fifty years ago the Chinese were impressed only by European gun-boats; some thirty years ago they were impressed by the Western political system; about twenty years ago they discovered that the West even had a very good literature, and now some people are making the slow discovery that the West has even a better social consciousness and better social manners.....That is a rather large morsel for an old and proud nation to swallow but perhaps China is big enough to swallow it."

Mr. Lin says that the Chinese must work things out for themselves. "Nor can I accept, for that matter, any "ism", for I have seen how foreign "isms," even the most fast-dyed and fadeless kind, lose colour in a Chinese laundry, and give off only a stinking laundry steam odour,"—Strong language, but you should read the rest—

I think we can learn a lot by studying China in perspective.

WISDOM OF NATIONS

Here are some interesting popular saying taken from the collection of "Hand-Picked Proverbs, selected from the Store-House of the World's Wisdom'. by Mr. Cecil' Hunt (Mathuen).

The darkest place is at the base of the light-house. (*Dutch.*)

* * * *

He that rides a tiger can never dismount. (*Chinese.*)

* * * *

Naething's to be done in haste but gripping fleas. (*Scottish.*)

* * * *

He that goes to bed thirsty, rises healthy.

* * * *

It is better to be stung by a nettle than pricked by a rose. (*Spanish.*)

* * * *

The torch-bearer puts himself in shadow to give light to others.

* * * *

Nothing that is violent is permanent.

* * * *

Fools invent fashions and wise men follow them. (*French.*)

* * * *

It's a sad house when the hen crows louder than the cock. (*Italian.*)

* * * *

Do as the maids do; say no. and take it.

* * * *

If the beard were all the goat might preach. (*Danish.*)

* * * *

Honest is the cat when the meat is on the hook. (*German.*)

* * * *

Too much courtesy is discourtesy. (*Japanese.*)

* * * *

They that value not praise will never do anything worthy of it.

* * * *

When flatterers meet, the devil goes to dinner.

* * * *

Go down the ladder when you marry a wife; up when you choose a friend.

* * * *

Write down the advice of him who loves you, though you like it not at present.

* * * *

Drink wine and have the gout; drink none and have it too.

* * * *

Ask the young people; they know everything.

* * * *

You may light another's candle at your own without loss. (*Danish.*)

* * * *

Better the feet slip than the tongue. (*French.*)

* * * *

The liar is sooner caught than the cripple. (*German.*)

* * * *

Women commend a modest man but like him not.

* * * *

When you are anvil. hold you still.

* * * *

When you are hammer. strike your fill.

* * * *

He who says what he likes will surely hear what he does not like.

* * * *

Lazy as Ludlam's dog, which leaned his head against the wall to bark.

* * * *

True valour lies half way between cowardice and rashness.

* * * *

A woman's tongue is three inches long. but it can kill a man six feet high.

* * * *

Let not the grass grow upon the path of friendship. (*Indian.*)

* * * *

No wind is of service to him who is bound for nowhere. (*French.*)

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

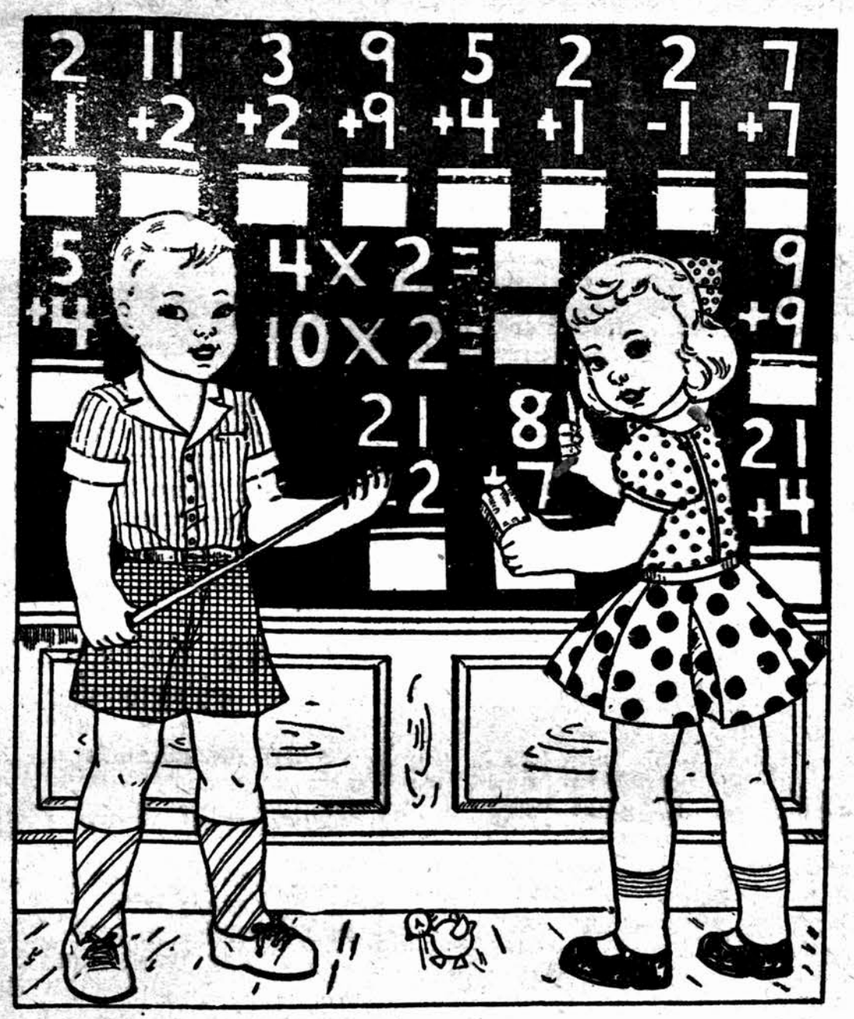
FIGURE IT OUT

A FAMILY of only seven persons were gathered around the dinner table. They consisted of:

One grandfather
One grandmother
Two fathers
Two mothers
Four children
Three grandchildren
One brother
Two sisters
Two sons
Two daughters
One father-in-law
One mother-in-law
One daughter-in-law

How was this possible?

NUMBER PUZZLE FOR SCHOOL



TO learn the name of the interesting subject Marion and Samuel studied the first day of school, write lightly in the small white boxes the answers to the little arithmetic problems. Then change each answer to its alphabetical equivalent; for example, 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, etc. The first word of the subject will appear across the top of the blackboard, but the second word will be formed by combining properly the remaining seven letters.

RIDDLECULOUS ANSWERS

Why is a spider a good correspondent?

Because he drops a line at every post.

* * *

Why is an author the queerest animal in the world?

Because his tale comes out of his head.

* * *

Why is it probable beer was made in Noah's Ark?

Because the kangaroo went in with hops and the bear was always bruin.

* * *

What is it that comes twice in a moment but not once in a thousand years?

The letter M.

* * *

What is it that you can't hold for ten minutes, although it is as light as a feather?

Your breath.

Why is an opera singer like a soda fountain?

Because she deals in high screams (ice creams).

* * *

Which bird can lift the heaviest weight?

The crane.

* * *

Why is a wise man like a pin?

Because he had a head and comes to a point.

* * *

What lives on its own substance and devours itself?

A candle.

* * *

What letter of the alphabet is necessary to make a shoe?

The last.

* * *

When has man four hands?

When he doubles his fists.

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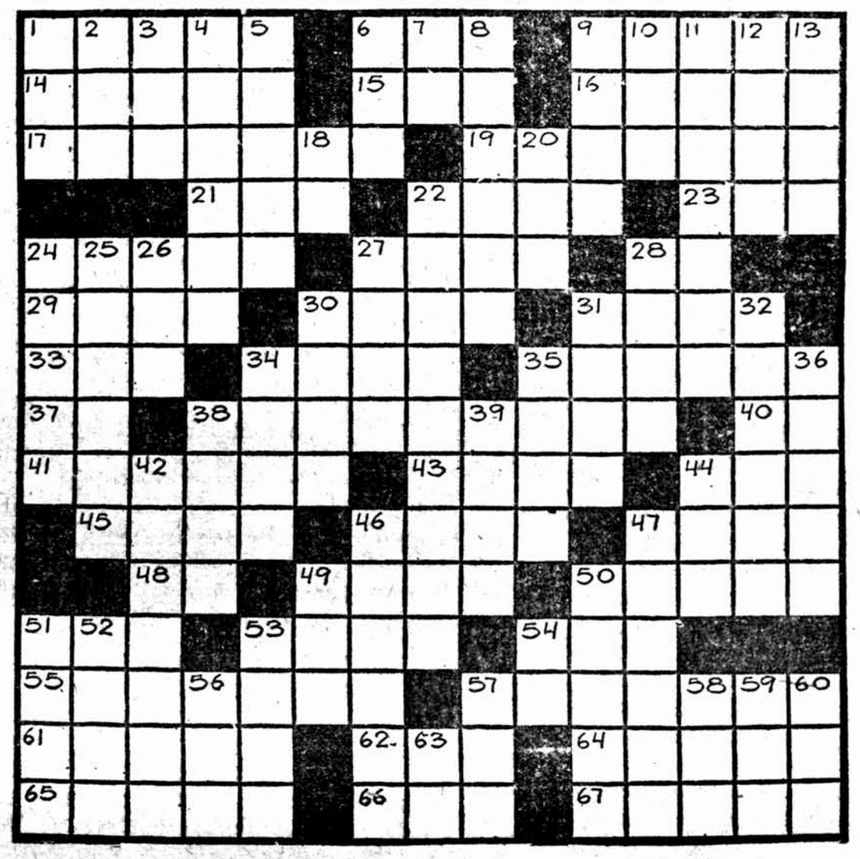
Radio Mix-Up

PLACE the letters below in their proper order and you will have the names of some popular programs and performers on the radio:

1. Eenolhtegnarr
2. Dngregbaree
3. Pstllnoocenoogela
4. Htlosamclewl
5. Plnirofesaeotniam
6. Kynjanceb
7. Tesakhimt
8. Fqsesrpouizro

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Endow
6—Equality
9—Who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
14—The white poplar
15—Wing-like part
16—Feminine name
17—What is the interior part of England called?
19—Increased threefold
21—Australian ostrich
22—What famous Irish dramatist is a noted vegetarian?
23—Being in the abstract
24—Mates
27—Boil slowly
28—Short for father
29—Off
30—Drink made with hops
31—Agitates
33—Hastened
34—What is the capital city of Soviet Ukraine?
35—Devotional prayer
37—All right (abbr.)
38—Disrobed
40—What state (abbr.) is nicknamed "Show Me"?
41—Hires
43—Tidy
44—Title of respect
45—Assassinated
46—Former Russian ruler
47—Pithy sayings
48—College degree (abbr.)
49—Starting at
50—Indian coin
51—Note of the Guido scale
53—Legal claim on property
54—Human race
55—Feeding-troughs
57—Council of state
61—Protuberance of the skull
62—Watering place
64—Suffix forming collective ending for plant families
65—Who wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth"?
66—However
67—Greek letter

VERTICAL

1—Obstruct
2—Japanese sash
3—Marry
4—What is the missing name of the fictional detective character "—— Queen"?
5—Twenty quires (plural)
6—Cushion
7—Indian madder
8—Preferably
9—Sidle
10—Appendage
11—Joan of Arc was known as "The Maid of ——"?
12—Expectation
13—Completes
18—Greek letter
20—Uncooked
22—What Scottish novelist wrote "Treasure Island"?
24—By word of mouth (law)
25—Regains consciousness
26—Masculine name
27—Prophet
28—Reimbursed
30—Commands
31—Worry
32—Serial segment of the body
34—Recognized
35—Ridges of glacial gravel
36—Scandinavian
38—Utilizes
39—Fissure
42—What Adriatic country was seized by Italy in 1939?
44—Soggy mass
46—Having abundant hair
47—What pact sanctioned the carving up of Czechoslovakia?
49—Evergreen
50—Seaport of Morocco
51—Mohammedan prince
52—Country road
53—Unaspirated
54—Short for mother
56—Deity
57—Feline
58—Born
59—Corrode
60—Common beverage
63—Hebrew letter

WHAT DAY WAS IT?

WHEN the day after tomorrow is yesterday, today will be as far from Sunday as today was from Sunday when the day before yesterday was tomorrow. Was it Friday?

Word-Ladder

IT should take you longer to sew a rip than to accomplish the feat of going from rip to sew in this word-ladder in four moves.

R	I	P
S	E	W

GARDEN JUMBLES

REARRANGE correctly the pied letters given below and you will have the names of the lowers in a local man's garden nd hot-house

1. Drown Sop
2. Sormiper
3. Love it
4. Hodric
5. Lime on sub
6. Lohyl
7. Setar
8. Yadis
9. Shh my cat run me
10. Skurpral
11. Netinga
12. Rahnowth
13. Gormrignolny
14. Senochelkuy
15. No pye
16. Ronedela
17. Marunulb
18. Solut

When Writing To Advertisers Please Mention This Paper

JESUIT'S MARATHI LITERATURE OF 17 CENTURY

(Continued From Page 5)

Goan Hindus show. However. amongst the followers of Rome Marathi remains permanently banned while its dialect remains for these people the only available medium of expression and to the clergy that of instruction and propaganda.

What connexion the poem on crucifixion of Jesus published in the Journal of the Bombay University and other writing similar to it could have with Marathi language is more than one could ordinarily understand and it is not also understood how the writer of the article under notice could state that it would be loss to Marathi literature if this writing remained unpublished in the Devanagari script. Goan Hindus can follow the Konkani written in the Latin script as the Portuguese phonetics have not only influenced but hybridized that beautiful speech. From either linguistic or literary point of view no importance can be attached to this crude writing.

As far as Konkani is concerned, it has been preserved in its purity by the Shenvis of Kanara and it has been developed considerably even as a literary medium despite the pressure exerted on one side by Marathi and on the other by Kanarese. The work of Mr. Dinkar Desai and a group of cultured Karwaris proves the vitality. purity and beauty combined with a remarkable simplicity that is typical of a speech which is linguistically and aesthetically as well as musically far superior to the 'patois' of any language. Marathi has a number of dialects that are the creation of regional and anthropological influences in the Marathi speaking territory which is extensive; and the most significant and welcome tendency is expressed in the Marathi writing of the last few years which shows the profound influence of these dialects on the mother language, its idiom and usage from taluka to taluka and district to district.

To those who love and are interested in this development including the possessed of culture, scholarship and erudition a number of opportunities are offered of research and investigation and this work is being carried on constantly although it is not noticed outside the Marathi-reading and writing public.

From a critical viewpoint, the folk element and the marked orient in the direction of what can be described as the new social outlook are profoundly influencing the progress of Marathi literature and it is really a pity that the Bombay University Journal should not pay attention to this development. In any case, the proposal to reproduce the obsolete and practically dead and out-of-date as well as worthless Jesuit 'literature' does not appear to possess any linguistic or literary possibilities or interest and the views of the Rachol Seminary on the subject are out of consideration of the Marathi-speaking public as the only persons who are likely to take interest in this writing are denied the use of or access to Marathi.

EMPRESS IN EXILE

(Continued From Page 4)

the nerve strain of constant air raids?

She listened, apparently with interest, but offered no comment. Politics she clearly regards as the province of her son Otto and his advisers.

Memories

Presently she lifted her hands from the arms of her easy chair where they had been resting quietly—even in her most animated conversation she uses no gestures—and it was plain that the visit was at an end.

At Steenockerzeel, assuming that such a visit had been possible, it would have been described as an audience and the privileged guest would have presented himself arrayed in black with a plain white collar and a black tie. The atmosphere of Steenockerzeel was one of rigorous correctitude. The Empress was always addressed as "Majesty." Archduke Otto, as soon as he came of age in 1930, was always "the Emperor." The cafes of Brussels used to enjoy weighing the chances of Hohenzollerns and Habsburgs in the monarchist restoration which "will some day come to Germany and Austria."

In this respect, too, Royalston is on another planet. It may be doubted whether the Empress's presence is known to the 150 dairy farmers who constitute the permanent population of the village. There is no large town near to focus political gossip, and even if there were it is improbable that the Habsburgs would figure largely in it.

The same change in the atmosphere serves to ease the rigidities of a visit to the Empress. Somewhere in the background there is always the memory of the great Hofburg in Vienna and the immense power that was once wielded by the Habsburgs. But in the foreground there is only a gentle, soft-spoken woman in black, smiling and brave on the threshold of her new life.

(STAMP COLLECTORS' CORNER)

(Continued from Page 27)

4. A scene showing a man carrying his dying wife appears on what postage paper?

5. A dog team amid snow-covered surroundings is shown on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A champion cow may be seen on a 1939 stamp of Salvador.

2. In Newfoundland on the Humber River there is a spot known as "Upper Steadies". A view of this peaceful water may be seen on a 1923 stamp of Newfoundland.

3. In a stamp set issued by Jugoslavia in 1939 to commemorate a centenary of mail service, one value pictures a mail bus.

4. A scene depicting guards escorting prisoners provides the design for a Roumanian stamp of 1938.

5. An Italian stamp of 1935, issued in honour of the composer Bellini, shows a muse playing upon a harp.

(COPYRIGHT.)

"Do you guarantee that this tonic will make the hair grow."

"Guarantee! My dear sir, with every purchase we give a bottle of brilliantine, a comb, and a hair brush!"

FATHER KRUSCHEN IS OVER 40

but has a young man's energy

"GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

Says Father Kruschen

There's unlimited "Javan" about Father Kruschen — he's as fresh and active, as brisk and bright, as one of his own happy youngsters. See him move that well-built body of his around as though he were a chirpy light-weight!

Where does all that youthful energy come from? From Kruschen Salts, of course!

Father Kruschen takes his little daily dose of Kruschen Salts as regularly as clockwork—just enough to cover a four-anna bit every morning... No indigestion now! No sluggishness! No headaches or sickness or fever! No nervous irritability! Kruschen has taken years off 'Bap' Kruschen's *real* age, and he knows it! Wisely, he sees that his wife and children take Kruschen too—they are *all* fit and well *all* the time!

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

How Great Speeches Are Made

(Continued From Page 7)

thrice ten times, twenty times, thirty times, and remained fresh while their speeches never failed to arrest the audience. William Jenings Bryan was set up as a democratic candidate for the American Presidency thrice and was thrice defeated. There is no other instance in the political annals in comparison with his two great presidential campaigns. It is said that he flew through the country like the whirlwind. Merely as a physical performance they stand alone. In the four months electioneering in 1896, he travelled 18,000 miles and delivered 2,100 speeches to an estimated total of 8,000,000 people. During the last few weeks he often spoke thirty-five times a day and once forty-one times.

How To Cure Your Stutter?

It is said of the great Demosthenes that he was in the habit of retiring to the sea-shore, when he had to prepare his speech, He, in the beginning, stuttered as he spoke but he got over the defect by putting pebbles into his mouth and by crying to the waves at the top of his voice seating himself on the beach side. This relieved him but he suffered from other defects like shrugging of the shoulders while speaking. He overcame these defects too by planting himself before a mirror and by suspending from the roof two sharp daggers whose sharp ends just touched his shoulders. When he spoke, there was a natural tendency to shrug and when he did it, the daggers pierced him from above. Soon he escaped these defects and very shortly became the greatest orator of his time.

In India, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is perhaps the one great speaker who does not take much pains to prepare his speeches. He never writes them down but reads book after book and then spends hours together thinking his subject out. Finally he forms in his mind a set frame-work and the actual expression of the thought is left to the inspiration of the moment. The moment he stands up to speak, he forgets all about everything but is lively conscicus only of the silence and the cogency of his thoughts.

Gandhiji often conceives the subject matter for his speeches in the train or in the car on his way to the meeting place because that is the only snatch of leisure he has to think his subject out. His time is not his own and he is mostly preoccupied.

The same is the case with Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar but he devotes more time to his subject being more free. He is an unrivalled speaker in parables.

Jawaharlal and Subhas Bose, like Mr. Lloyd George, cannot prepare much before-hand. They certainly study their subjects with care but they wait for the crisis. They are in their best always on the platform.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer is one of the most natural of speakers. You can see him delight a gathering of engineers as easily as he does the students of law. It is not often that a politician speaks on higher philosophy or a historian can speak of Science with much ease. But every time we listen to Sir C. P. we feel that the language—whether of engines and brakes or of murder and theft—is the most natural to him. This is because when he is requested to speak on a subject he goes into his library, selects the books on the topic, and rests comfortably on an arm-chair with the books on his lap. He reads all the books through and if he feels his knowledge is any way deficient, he drives his secretary, who rushes about all the book shops collecting every available book on the subject. And Sir C. P. absorbs all the knowledge to be got from them, as a sponge absorbs water.

Dictators Are Actors

Mr. Jinnah always sits cross-legged on his settee when he has a speech to be prepared. As cigar after cigar is smoked out, his thought gathers shape and form. On the platform, generally he forgets to use the few jottings of phrases which he had taken, amidst the calm and cogent flow of his thoughts but his speech is nevertheless charming because of the omission. He is a remarkable debator.

Mussolini and Hitler and in fact all the dictators are great speakers and they owe their power only to their power of eloquence and oratory. They have got control over the masses only due to this. Their speeches are always accompanied by flourishes and facial expressions. They cultivate these facial exercises to such an extent that they are able to assume at will all the human emotions—of anger and revenge or confidence and determination. They can pass from gravity to gaiety in a single instant. They state the most astonishing and totally inaccurate things. They roar. They plead. And when necessary they weep too—all to win their audience. Their words would often appeal to the masses and not always to the wise. Who would not have been moved by the words of Mussolini when he said: "If I advance, follow me; if I retreat, kill me; and if I die, avenge me".

And Hitler has rightly observed in his "Mein Kampf": "I know that fewer people written than the spoken word and are won over by the that the growth of every great Movement on earth is due to great speakers and not to great writers".

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Garden Jumbles: 1—Snow drop. 2—Primrose. 3—Violet. 4—Orchid. 5—Columbine. 6—Holly. 7—Aster. 8—Daisy. 9—Chrysanthemum. 10—Larkspur. 11—Gentian. 12—Hawthorn. 13—Morning Glory. 14—Honeysuckle. 15—Peony. 16—Oleander. 17—Laburnum. 18—Lotus.

Radio Mix-up: 1—The Lone Ranger; 2—Edgar Bergen; 3—Colonel Stoopnagle; 4—Lowell Thomas; 5—Information Please; 6—Jack Benny; 7—Kate Smith; 8—Professor Quiz.

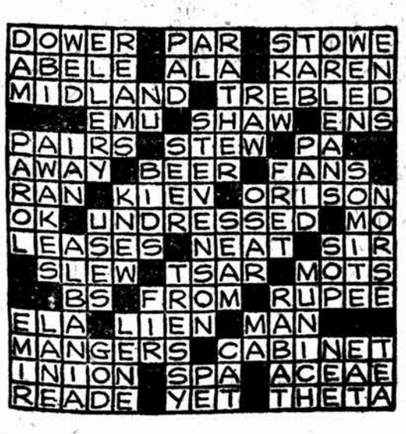
Word-Ladder: Rip, sip, sop, sow, sew.

What Day Was It: It was Sunday.

Figure It Out: The family gathering consisted of two girls and a boy, their father and mother and their father's father and mother.

Missing Letters: 1—If parents would only realize how they bore their children. 2—What is food to one man may be fierce poison to others.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Ball That Obeys

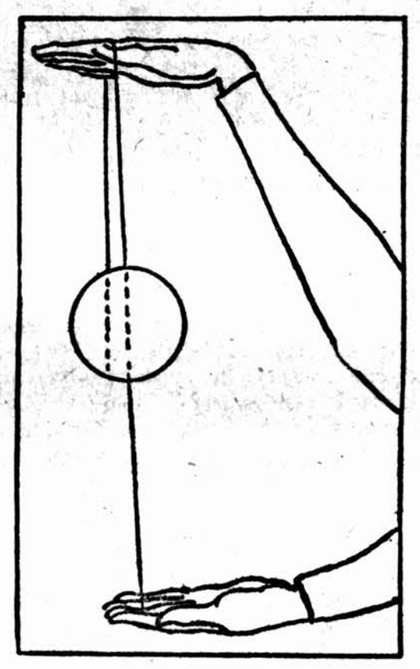
THE amateur magician can surprise his audience by demonstrating the "power of his mind over matter" by forcing a ball to rise and fall at his will.

To his audience it appears that the unsupported ball actually moves up and down in space at his bidding.

The secret of the trick is this:

A small hole is bored through the ball, either wood or rubber, and a fine, black, strong thread, which is invisible when the operator isn't standing in strong light or with light behind him, is passed through the hole. The thread is free at one end and formed into a loop at the other. One end is attached to the underside of the ball.

When the magician picks up the ball he extends his right forefinger



through the loop and catches the other end of the thread in his left hand, as indicated in the sketch below. As he raises and lowers his right hand the ball moves up and down, as if in obedience to his commands.

OUR PETS AND THE LAW

(Continued From Page 7)

hand of one Robert Mcquaker a visitor to the gardens trying to feed the camel with apples, was badly bitten and crushed. Lord Justice Scott, in appeal, held that the camel had "ceased altogether to be a wild animal," and as it was a tamed animal the Plaintifl had failed to prove knowledge of this particular camel's propensity to bite. Thus an animal not native in England was in this case held to be domestic in England.

* * * *

We might add a few words with regard to our liability for our pets trespassing into the property of our neighbours and causing damage to them. It has been decided by the courts that a cat straying from its owner's land into that of a neighbour and killing fowls and pigeons there, did not render its owner liable, for dogs and cats are not usually kept confined. The owners of dogs and cats are therefore not responsible for their trespassing. But the owners of animals which are usually restrained because they are naturally inclined to stray and cause damage are liable for their trespassing into adjoining land as where a horse injured the Plaintiff's mare by biting and kicking her through a fence separating them.

It is indeed reassuring for us to find stern "Law", relaxing its strictness in respect of our domesticated pets and placing them in a class different from the wild animals. Jealous though "Law" is as a mistress, it does lend recognition to our dear Fido of whom it has been said:—

"With eye upraised, his master's books to scan,
The joy, the solace, and the aid of man;
The rich man's guardian and the poor man's friend,
The only creature faithful to the end."

MICROFILM

(Continued from Page 6)

ment in the Capital library. I can get it by sending half a dollar and getting the appropriate "frame."

Brighter And Briefer

But even this 35 mm. method is too cumbersome for my friend Watson Davis, the Director of the American Science Service who was a pioneer and world crusader for the microfilm principle. He has even brighter ideas

He has demonstrated to me how a two-hundred-page book might be reproduced on a 3 in. by 5 in. index card, which is smaller than the ordinary post card Tiny frames, barely 1/4 in. square, would be inset in the card. The card would be so adapted by an index system incorporated in it that on insertion in the "reader" the adjustment of a gadget would "bring-up" the exact passage one would want, or, of course, it could be enlarged for ordinary book reading. Imagine a thousand books in a drawer no bigger than a boot box! Or imagine Mr. H. G. Wells walking round with his collected works, over a hundred of them, in his hip pocket. In terms of microfilm it would be possible to make the Vatican Library, the Bodleian, the British Museum, or any other famous library accessible through their copies works in centres within reach of any inquiring mind.

It is conceivable that the newspapers of the future may be distributed by microfilm, either as an index card through the letter box, with the consequent enormous saving in freightage, or by Telephoto methods to instruments installed in the subscriber's home. The capsule which was sunk by Professor Einstein into the foundations of the World Fair, New York, to be recovered in 5,000 years' time, contained microfilm of contemporary news, events and information.

Microfilm belongs to the new Renaissance, as much as printing belonged to the old.

TUNGSRAM
KRYPTON
a brighter light at no extra cost

SOLE IMPORTERS
VOLKART BROS.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A CHARWOMAN engaged to scrub a studio on Saturday afternoons frequently arrived late, and on these occasions always had the same excuse—she had "stopped at the dairy to 'ave a cup o' tea."

One Saturday she began talking with suspicious garrulousness of parrots.

"Oh, ma'am," she said, "I 'do' like parrots. They're such clever birds. Why, there's one at the dairy where I 'as me cup o' tea what says 'Good morning' and 'Good afternoon' and 'Time, gentlemen, please!'"

* * * *

THE master of the house, exasperated beyond endurance by the cooking, had the cook up before him.

After a long tirade upon her shortcomings, he pointed to the table

"Look at that piece of bacon I've served to your mistress," he said. "Absolutely uneatable! And this piece I've taken myself isn't much better."

* * * *

THEY met at lunch-time.

"Have you heard the news about Percy?"

"No, what's happened to him?"

"He got engaged at the dance last night."

"Oh, are the banns up yet?"

"I'll say they are! No more smoking, drinking, or betting!"

* * * *

THE fellow stepped up to the door. He knocked and the door was opened by a beautiful blonde.

"May I speak to your husband for a moment?" asked the fellow.

"I'm sorry!" she said, "but my husband is away on business. He won't be back for at least a fortnight."

The fellow pondered. "That's all right," he murmured. "I'll wait."

* * * *

In the deep black-out there was a scrum round a bus. The conductor cried "Full up," and had to ask a very self-confident young woman if she would get off.

In a bored tone she asked, "So what? Have I got to walk?"

"No," said the conductor. "If you wait a minute I'll get off and give you a piggy-back."

* * * *

SMITH bought a parrot which he was assured was a good talker and would soon learn to repeat everything spoken in its presence. A month later, however, he returned to the shop with the bird.

"What's the matter with the parrot?" asked the dealer.

"W-w-why," replied Smith, "the d-d-darn b-b-bird s-s-stutters!"

"SO long, old man! I'm just off to the wilds of Africa."

"Oh, that's fine! Drop us a lion now and then."

* * * *

"YOU can't pass this way, sir," said the country policeman. "I've orders to turn back all motors that come along this road."

"But I'm the chief constable," declared the motorist.

"Sorry, sir, I didn't know. I got orders to let no traffic through because of the rotten bridge, but seeing it's you, sir, it's a pleasure. Go right ahead."

* * * *

FRED was showing his sweetheart the old family album, and pointed out a particular photograph of which he was very proud. It depicted him as a small boy dressed in a sailor suit, sitting on his uncle's knee.

"There, what do you think of that one?" he said.

"Very nice," his sweetheart said. "But who is the ventriloquist?"

* * * *

WHEN a very pompous farmer was made a justice of the peace, the village was too small to contain him. As he swaggered along the road he walked into the barrow of an old woman.

"Be careful where you're going, man!" she cried.

"Woman," replied the angry farmer, "I am no longer a man; I'm a magistrate."

"IT'S a sad affair. Helen's not good enough for Archie, and Archie's not good enough for Helen."

"What do you mean?"

"I've been talking to their families".

* * * *

"AREN'T you the thought-reader who was entertaining the company a couple of hours ago by finding needles and other small objects they had hidden?"

"Yes."

"Well, what has kept you here so long?"

"I'm looking for my hat!"

* * * *

AN Aberdonian met a friend and invited him to have a drink.

"What'll you have?" he asked when they reached the bar.

"A glass of whisky and a pint of beer," was the reply.

"Here," said the startled Aberdonian, "less of that careless talk."

* * * *

HITLER was making a tour of a German lunatic asylum. All the inmates lined up, and—as soon as the Dictator appeared—stood smartly to attention and gave the Nazi salute. All except one man at the end of the line.

"Hi!" screamed Adolf. "Why aren't you saluting?"

"Don't be silly," said the man, "I'm one of the guards here, not one of the inmates!"

A doctor was diagnosing the complaint of a pretty young American woman.

"You've got acute appendicitis," he said at last.

The girl sat up indignantly.

"Say, don't get fresh," she said.

* * * *

"IF a man steals, no matter what, he will live to regret it," said Brown.

"You used to steal kisses from me before we were married," replied his wife, coyly.

"Well, you heard what I said."

* * * *

"YOU don't look well."

"I can't sleep a wink. If I don't get £3,000 by next Tuesday I must declare myself bankrupt."

"My dear fellow, why didn't you come to me before?"

"What? Can you raise the money?"

"No, but I have an excellent remedy for insomnia."

* * * *

SAID the young clergyman to his Bishop: "May it please your lordship, I want permission to get married."

"And a very good idea, too. Who's the young lady; can I approve?"

"Well, she's only a fishmonger's daughter, but—"

"That'll do. I've heard that one."

Our Humorist At Large

"Yeth! Poor Ikey's had bad luck. They took away his appendix last week."

"You don't thay! But vy didn't he have it in his wife's name."

Lady: "But that's not the same tale you told me a fortnight ago!"

Tramp: "Well lady, what can I do? Nobody believed that one."

Accepted suitor: "And now darling, I should like you t choose your own engagemen ring."

She: "In that case, dear, hadn you better save up a little longer"

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
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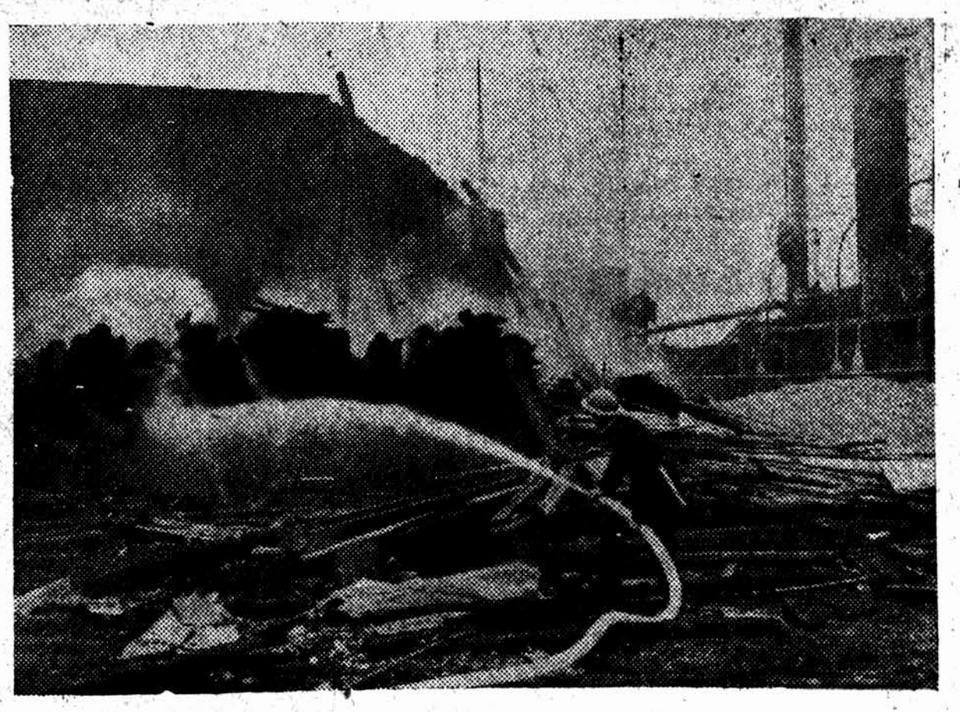
The King viewing damaged houses in East London.

Canadian troops enjoying a meal on rugged shore of Iceland.

Desert Patrol of Arab Legion on Parade in Egypt.

Freda Bamford, actress, Anne Melville, florist, and Barbara Nixon, stage dress designer, have turned land girls for duration of war in England.



Firemen getting under control fire in London dockland area caused by enemy raiders.

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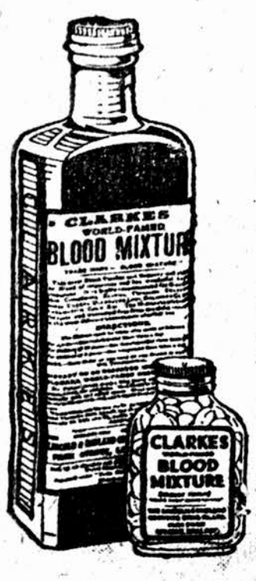
Dangers of Impure Blood

THE root cause of most diseases is impure blood. If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.,—you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.



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